

The Gazette of India



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 41] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1959/ASVINA 18, 1881

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 26th September, 1959 :—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
139	S. O. 2147, dated 25th September, 1959.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	According Consent to the continuance of proceedings for the winding up of Model Mills Nagpur, Ltd. Nagpur in the Bombay High Court.
	S. O. 2148, dated 25th September, 1959.	Do.	Exceptions, restrictions and Limitations specified therein shall continue to apply to the Model Mills Nagpur Ltd., Nagpur in the same manner as it applied thereto before.
140	S. O. 2149, dated 26th September, 1959.	Election Commission, India.	Restrictions and list for choice of symbols to be made by a candidate at an election.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

PART II—SECTION 3—Sub-section (ii)

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union Territories).

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Expenditure)

New Delhi, the 28th September 1959

S.O. 2187.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the President hereby makes the following

further amendments in the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, namely:—

In the said Rules, in sub-rule (1) of rule 8, for the words "as soon as may be after" the words "at the time of" shall be substituted.

[No. F.28(25)-EV/58.]

D. D. BHATIA, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 29th September 1959

S.O. 2188.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 4 of the Life Insurance Corporation Rules, 1956, the Central Government hereby accepts the resignation of Shri B. K. Kaul, ICS, from the membership of the Life Insurance Corporation of India with effect from the 30th September, 1959.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. Gangulee to be a member of the Life Insurance Corporation of India with effect from the 30th September, 1959.

[No. 6(2)-INS(II)/57.]

R. B. LAL, Under Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 29th September 1959

S.O. 2189.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922) the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following further amendments to its notification S.O. 660 No. 35-Income-tax dated the 22nd April 1958, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to the said notification under the Sub-head "I-Andhra Pradesh" against:—

- (a) Rajahmundry Range: The existing entry "2 Eludu" shall be deleted and the subsequent entry shall be renumbered as "2".
- (b) Visakhapatnam Range: after the existing entry "2. Vijayanagaram" the following entry shall be added, namely:—
"3. Eluru".

The notification shall take effect from the 12th October 1959.

Explanatory Note

NOTE.—The amendments have become necessary on account of the transfer of "Eluru" to "Visakhapatnam Range".

(The above note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 107 (F. No. 50/18/59-IT).]

D. V. JUNNARKAR, Under Secy.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CENTRAL EXCISE, BANGALORE

Bangalore the 24th September 1959

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 2190.—In the schedule to Notification No. 10/58 dated 15th May, 1958 published under S.O. No. 1334 on pages 1167—1171 of Part II Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India dated 12th July, 1958, please effect the following changes.

"Delte Halebid Hobli occurring under column 3 against Hassan District"

[C. No. V/a/24/196/59 B 1.]

A. R. SHANMUGAM, Collector.

**OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE
PONDICHERRY**

PUBLIC NOTICE

Pondicherry, the 25th September 1959

SUB:—Manufacture of 30S and 50S sizes of match boxes—Discontinuance W.E. from 1st December 1959.

S.O. 2191.—Attention is drawn to this office Central Excise Public Notice No. 5/59 dated 3rd September, 1959 communicating the decision of the Government of India to withdraw the permission to manufacture 30s and 50s sizes of Match boxes with effect from 1st October, 1959. Consequent on this decision a large number of representations have been received by the Government of India from the trade requesting for the extension of the time limit to enable the match manufacturers to make the requisite adjustments in their production programme, having due regard to the obligations flowing from their existing contracts with purchasers, to readjust their stocks of certain semi-finished raw materials and the programme of future marketing in accordance with the new requirements. The Government of India have therefore, on a careful consideration of these representations, have decided to allow the extension of time by two months. The permission to manufacture 30s and 50s sizes of match boxes will accordingly be withdrawn with effect from 1st December 1959, instead of from the 1st October 1959. [File C. No. VI (E)/11/2/59.]

[No. 7/59.]

A. J. B. LOBO, Collector.

**OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF CENTRAL EXCISE:
GOA FRONTIER DIVISIONS: BELGAUM**

NOTICES

Belgaum, the 30th September 1959

S.O. 2192.—Whereas it appears that the marginally noted goods which were seized by the Deputy Superintendent Central Excise and Customs Satarda at Satarda in the vicinity of the Indo-Goa border on 30th June, 1959 were imported by land from Goa (Portuguese possessions in India) in contravention of Section 5(1) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 and the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industries Import Control Order No. 17/55 dated 7th December, 1955 issued under Section 3 of the Imports and Exports Control Act, 1947 and further deemed to have been issued under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

6 Bags of Betelnuts. 6-00

2. Now, therefore, any person claiming the goods is hereby called upon to show cause to the Assistant collector of Central Excise and Land Customs Goa Frontier Division, Belgaum why the above mentioned goods should not be confiscated under Section 5(3) of the Land Customs Act., 1924 read with Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act., 1878 and the six gunny bags, under Section 168 of the Sea Customs Act., 1878 and why a penalty should not be imposed on him under Section 7(1)(c) of the Land Customs Act., 1924 read with Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act., 1878.

3. If such a owner fails to turn up to claim the above mentioned unclaimed goods or to show cause against the action proposed to be taken within 30 days from the publication of this notice in the Government of India Gazette, the goods in question will be treated as unclaimed and the case will be decided accordingly.

[No. VIII(b)10-455/59.]

S.O. 2193.—Whereas it appears that the marginally noted goods which were seized by the Deputy Superintendent F. S. Savantwadi under the mango tree at Nemale a place in the vicinity of the Indo-Goa border on 29th August, 1959 were imported by Land from Goa (Portuguese possessions in India) in contravention of Section 5(1) of the Land Customs Act., 1924 and the Government of India. Ministry of Commerce and Industries Import Control Order

B. Mds. Srs.

Cloves in three
gunny bags

1-35

No. 17/55 dated 7th December, 1955 issued under Section 3 of the Imports and Exports Control Act., 1947 and further deemed to have been issued under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act., 1878.

2. Now, therefore, any person claiming the goods is hereby called upon to Show Cause to the Assistant Collector of Central Excise and Land Customs Goa Frontier Division, Belgaum why the above mentioned goods should not be confiscated under Section 5(3) of the Land Customs Act., 1924 read with Section 167 (8) of the Sea Customs Act., 1878 and the three gunny bags., under Section 169 of the Sea Customs Act., 1878 and why a penalty should not be imposed on him under Section 7(1)(c) of the Land Customs Act., 1924 read with Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act., 1878.

3. If such a owner fails to turn up to claim the above mentioned unclaimed goods or to Show Cause against the action proposed to be taken within 30 days from the publication of this notice in the Government of India Gazette. The goods in question will be treated as unclaimed and the case will be decided accordingly.

[No. VIII(b)10-460/59.]

S.O. 2194.—Whereas it appears that the marginally noted goods which were seized by the S.R.P. Staff at a place known as Katyacha Mal in the vicinity of the Indo-Goa border on 25th November, 1958 were imported by Land from Goa (Portuguese possessions in India) in contravention of Section 5(1) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 and the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industries Import Control Order No. 17/55 dated 7th December, 1955 issued under Section 3 of the Imports and Exports Control Act, 1947 and further deemed to have been issued under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

2. Now, therefore, any person claiming the goods is hereby called upon to show cause to the Assistant Collector of Central Excise and Land Customs Goa frontier Division, Belgaum why the above mentioned goods should not be confiscated under Section 5(3) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 read with Section 167 (8) of the Sea Customs Act., 1878, and why a penalty should not be imposed on him under Section 7(1)(c) of the Land Customs Act., 1924 read with Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act., 1878.

3. If such a owner fails to turn up to claim the above mentioned unclaimed goods or to show cause against the action proposed to be taken within 30 days from the publication of this notice in the Government of India Gazette, the goods in question will be treated as unclaimed and the case will be decided accordingly.

[No. VIII(b)-10-227/59.]

S.O. 2195.—Whereas it appears that the marginally noted goods which were seized by the Dy. Superintendent of C. Ex. Satarda in the Jungle near satarda in the vicinity of the Indo-Goa border on 23rd February 1959 were imported by Land from Goa (Portuguese possessions in India) in contravention of Section 5(1) of the Land Customs Act., 1924 and the Government of India Ministry of Commerce and Industries Import Control Order No. 17/55 dated the 7th December 1955 issued under Section 3 of the Imports and Exports Control Act., 1947 and further deemed to have been issued under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

2. Now therefore, any person claiming the goods is hereby called upon to show cause to the Assistant Collector of Central Excise and Land Customs Goa Frontier Division, Belgaum why the above mentioned goods should not be confiscated under Section 5(3) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 read with Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act., 1878, and why a penalty should not be imposed on him under Section 7(1)(c) of the Land Customs Act, 1924 read with Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

3. If such a owner fails to turn up to claim the above mentioned unclaimed goods or to show cause against the action proposed to be taken within 30 days from the publication of this notice in the Government of India Gazette, the goods in question will be treated as unclaimed and the case will be decided accordingly.

[No. VIII(b)10-238/59.]

E. R. SRIKANTIA,
Asstt. Collector.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Bombay, the 23rd September 1959

S.O. 2196.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Dhooties (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953 (39 of 1953), and having regard to the nature of machinery installed in Messrs Pulgaon Cotton Mills Ltd., Pulgaon, the Central Government hereby fixes the permissible quota for the quarter ending 31st December, 1959 and every subsequent quarter, in respect of the said Mills, to be 311,882 (three hundred and eleven thousand and eight hundred and eighty two) yards, which quantity includes a higher percentage, namely, 100.8 per cent., per quarter, of the quantity specified in sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act.

[No. TCS.I/2(63)58-59.]

(Sd.) T. S. RAMASWAMI, Under Secy.

HARGUNDAS, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 3rd October 1959

S.O. 2197.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 (45 of 1953) and sub-rule (1) of rule 5 of the Coir Industry Rules 1954, the Central Government hereby appoints the Joint Director, Industries and Commerce, Mysore Bangalore, as member of the Coir Board, upto 25th Day of July, 1960, vice the Director, Rural Industrialisation, Mysore, Bangalore.

[No. F.42-SSI(B)(34)/57.]

S.O. 2198.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 (45 of 1953) and sub-rule (1) of rule 5 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the Central Government hereby appoint, with effect from 1st August, 1959, the Special Officer (LAC and Coir Development) West Bengal as a member of the Coir Board, upto 25th Day of July, 1960, vice Deputy Director of Industries (Cottage), West Bengal, Calcutta.

[No. F.42-SSI(B)(34)/57.]

T. S. SESHUKUTTY, Under Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 28th September 1959

S.O. 2199/IDRA/6/3.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (85 of 1951), the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. B. R. Nijhawan as a member of the Development Council established by the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry S.O. 954, dated the 25th April, 1959, for the scheduled industry engaged in the manufacture and production of Non-ferrous metals including alloys (and semi-manufactures thereof) and directs that the following amendment shall be made in the said Order, namely:—

In the said Order, after entry No. 13A, relating to Shri M. L. Sethi, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"13B. Dr. B. R. Nijhawan,
Director,
National Metallurgical
Laboratory, Jamshedpur."

"technical
knowledge"

"Member"

[No. 4(73)IA(II)(G)/58.]

New Delhi, the 29th September 1959

S.O. 2200/IDRA/6/3.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (85 of 1951), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri S. P. N. Simeon as a member of the Development Council established by the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry S.O. 955, dated the 27th April, 1959, for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture and production of Acids and

Fertilisers and directs that the following amendment shall be made in the said Order, namely:—

In the said Order, after entry No. 10 relating to Shri Shiv Chandika, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"10A. Shri S.P.N. Simon, Vice-President, Shaw Wallace Fertiliser & Phosphate Workers Union, AVADI, MADRAS."	"persons employed in industrial undertakings"	"Member"
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[No. 4(3)IA(II)(G)/59.]

A. K. CHAKRAVARTI, Under Secy.

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 24th September, 1959

S.O. 2201—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that seven licences, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been renewed.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and Date	Period of Validity		Name and Address of the Licensee	Article covered by the licence	Relevant Indian Standard
		From	To			
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	CM/L-16 25-9-1956	27-9-1959	26-9-1960	The Kandivli Metal Works, C/o M/s. Natwarlal & Co., Dhobiwadi, Thakurdwar, Bombay-2.	Wrought Aluminium Utensils, Grade A and Grade B.	IS:21-1953 Wrought Aluminium for Utensils.
2	CM/L-17 25-9-1956	27-9-1959	26-9-1962	M/s. Madura Metal Products Ltd., 14-C, Bridge Station Road, Sellur, Taliakulam P.O., Madurai.	Do.	Do.
3	CM/L-96 18-9-1958	1-10-1959	30-9-1960	M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Kochu Veli, Trivandrum-7.	Titanium Dioxide for Paints, Anatase (Type A).	IS:411-1953 Specification for titanium Dioxide for Paints.
4	CM/L-97 18-9-1958	1-10-1959	30-9-1960	M/s. Sri Shunmuga Metal Works, Sangiliyandavarpuram, Tiruchirapalli.	Wrought Aluminium Utensils, Grade A	IS:21-1953 Wrought Aluminium for Utensils.
5	CM/L-100 18-9-1958	1-10-1959	30-9-1960	The Central Trading Co. Private Ltd., 29 Dum Dum Road, Calcutta-28.	Tea-Chest Plywood Panels	IS:10-1953 Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests (Revised)
6	CM/L-101 18-9-1958	1-10-1959	30-9-1960	The Travancore Timber & Products, Kottayam, (Kerala State).	Tea-Chest Plywood Panels	IS:10-1953 Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests (Revised).
7	CM/L-102 19-9-1958	1-10-1959	30-9-1960	The Record Trading Co., Kennedy Bridge, Soman Building, 19 Girgaum Road, Bombay-4.	Fountain Pen Ink, Blue-Black.	IS:220-1950 Specification for Fountain Pen Ink Blue-Black.

New Delhi, the 30th September, 1959

S.O. 2202.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that nine licences, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been granted authorizing the licensees to use the Standard Mark.

THE SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Licence No. and Date	Period of Validity		Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process covered by the Licence	Relevant Indian Standard
		From	To			
1	CM/L-141 24-9-1959	1-10-1959	30-9-1960	M/s. Tata-Fison Private Ltd., 20 Howrah Road, Salkia, Calcutta.	DDT Dusting Powders	IS : 564-1955 Specification for DDT Dusting Powders
2	CM/L-142 24-9-1959	1-10-1959	30-9-1960	Do.	BHC Dusting Powders	IS : 561-1958 Specification for BHC Dusting Powders (Revised)
3	CM/L-143 24-9-1959	1-10-1959	30-9-1960	The Travancore Plywood Industries, Punalur (Kerala State)	Tea-Chest Plywood Panels	IS : 10-1953 Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests (Revised)
4	CM/L-144 28-9-1959	16-10-1959	15-10-1960	M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills Private Ltd., 38-A, Sayani Road, Bombay 28.	BHC Dusting Powders	IS : 561-1958 Specification for BHC Dusting Powders (Revised)
5	CM/L-145 28-9-1959	16-10-1959	15-10-1960	Do.	DDT Dusting Powders	IS : 564-1955 Specification for DDT Dusting Powders
6	CM/L-146 28-9-1959	16-10-1959	15-10-1960	M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills Private Ltd., 38-A Sayani Road, Bombay 28.	BHC Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates	IS : 562-1958 Specification for BHC Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates (Revised)
7	CM/L-147 28-9-1959	16-10-1959	15-10-1960	Do.	DDT Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates	IS : 565-1955 Specification for DDT Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates
8	CM/L-148 28-9-1959	16-10-1959	15-10-1960	M/s. Flintrock Products Private Ltd., Belvedere Road, Mazagaon, Bombay 10.	BHC Dusting Powders	IS : 561-1958 Specification for BHC Dusting Powders (Revised)
9	CM/L-149 25-9-1959	1-10-1959	30-9-1960	M/s. Enco Plywood & Sawmill Industries, Siliguri P.O., Siliguri, District Darjeeling.	Tea-Chest Plywood Panels	IS : 10-1953 Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests (Revised)

[MDC 12(255)]

S. O. 2503.—In Pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that two licences, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been renewed.

THE SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Licence No. and date	Period of Validity		Name and Address of the Licensee	Article covered by the licence	Relevant Indian Standard
		From	To			
1	CM/L-98 18-9-1958	1-10-1959	30-9-1960	M/s. Tata-Fison Private Ltd., Palluruthy, Cochin-5.	BHC Dusting Powders	IS : 561-1958 Specification for BHC Dusting Powders (Revised)
2	CM/L-99 18-9-1958	1-10-1959	30-9-1960	Do.	DDT Dusting Powders	IS : 564-1955 Specification for DDT Dusting Powders

[No. MDC/12 (208)]

C. N. MODAWAL,
Deputy Director (Marks)

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**(Department of Agriculture)***New Delhi, the 30th September 1959*

S.O. 2204.—The following draft of certain rules which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), is hereby published as required by the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after the 30th October, 1959.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

PEPPER GRADING AND MARKING RULES, 1959.

1. Short title and application.—(1) These rules may be called the Pepper Grading and Marking Rules, 1959.

(2) They shall apply to pepper (*Piper nigrum*) produced in India.

2. Definition.—In these rules:—

“Schedule” means a Schedule to these rules.

3. Grade designations.—Grade designations to indicate the quality of pepper shall be as set out in column 1 of Schedules I to V.

4. Definition of quality.—The quality indicated by the grade designations shall be as set out against each grade designation in Schedules I to V.

5. Grade designation marks.—The grade designation mark shall consist of a label bearing a design (consisting of an outline map of India with the word “AGMARK” and the figure of rising such with the words “Produce of India”), resembling that set out in Schedule VI.

6. Method of marking.—(1) The grade designation mark shall be securely affixed to each container in the manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. In addition to the Grade designation mark, each container shall be marked with such particulars and in such manner as may be specified by the aforesaid officer from time to time.

(2) An authorised packer may after obtaining the previous approval of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, mark his private trade mark on a container in a manner approved by the said officer; provided that the private trade mark does not represent a quality or grade of pepper different from that indicated by the grade designation mark affixed on the container in accordance with these rules.

7. Method of packing.—(1) The pepper shall be packed and securely closed and sealed in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India from time to time.

(2) Each package or container shall contain pepper of one grade designation only. Where more than one package is put in a large container, all the packages shall bear Agmark labels and the outer container shall also bear an Agmark level

8. Special conditions of certificate of authorisation.—In addition to the conditions specified in rule 4, except clause (e), of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, the conditions set out in Schedule VII shall be the conditions of every certificate of authorisation issued for the purpose of these rules.

SCHEDULE I

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of garbled Malabar black pepper.

Grade designation	Extraneous matter* not exceeding (per cent)	Light berries not exceeding (per cent)	Moisture content not exceeding (per cent)	General characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
M.G. Grade 1	0.5	2.0	11.0	Shall be the dried mature berries of <i>piper nigrum</i> grown in South India, garbled, dark brown to dark black in colour, nearly globular with a wrinkled surface the deepest wrinkles forming a net work on the dried berry. It shall be free from mould or insects or any other adulterant.
M.G. Grade 2	0.5	3.0	11.0	

*These comprise dust, chaff, pickings and other foreign matter. Pin-heads will be regarded as extraneous matter.

SCHEDULE II

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of ungarbled Malabar black pepper.

Grade designation	Extraneous matter* not exceeding (per cent)	Light berries not exceeding (per cent)	Moisture content not exceeding (per cent)	General characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
MUG Grade 1	2	7.0	12.0	Shall be the dried mature berries or <i>piper nigrum</i> grown in South India, colour varying from brown to black with a wrinkled surface. Shall be free from insects.
MUG Grade 2	2	10.0	12.0	

*These comprise dust, chaff, pickings and other foreign matter. Pin-heads will be regarded as extraneous matter.

Tolerance for mouldy pepper upto 1 per cent.

SCHEDULE III

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of garbled 'Light black pepper'.

Grade I designation	Extraneous matter* not exceeding (per cent)	General character
1	2	3
GL grade 1	2	Shall be the dried berries of <i>Piper nigrum</i> grown in South India, dark brown to dark black in colour and garbled
GL grade 2	4	They shall be well-dried and free from mould or insects.

*These comprise dust, chaff, pickings and other foreign matter. Pin-heads will be regarded as extraneous matter.

SCHEDULE IV

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designation and definition of quality of "Pin-heads"

Grade designation	Extraneous matter* not exceeding (per cent)	General characteristics
1	2	3
PH Grade I	3	Shall be wholly derived from the Spikes of <i>Piper nigrum</i> grown in South India. They shall be reasonably dry and free from insects. The colour shall be from dark brown to black.

*These comprise dust, chaff, pickings and other foreign matter.

SCHEDULE V

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designation and definition of quality of black pepper (non-specified)

Grade designation	Extraneous matter* not exceeding (per cent)	General characteristics
1	2	3
NS Grade X	4②	Shall be wholly derived from the spikes of <i>Piper nigrum</i> , grown in South India. Different qualities of pepper can be mixed in different proportions in accordance with orders from buyers.

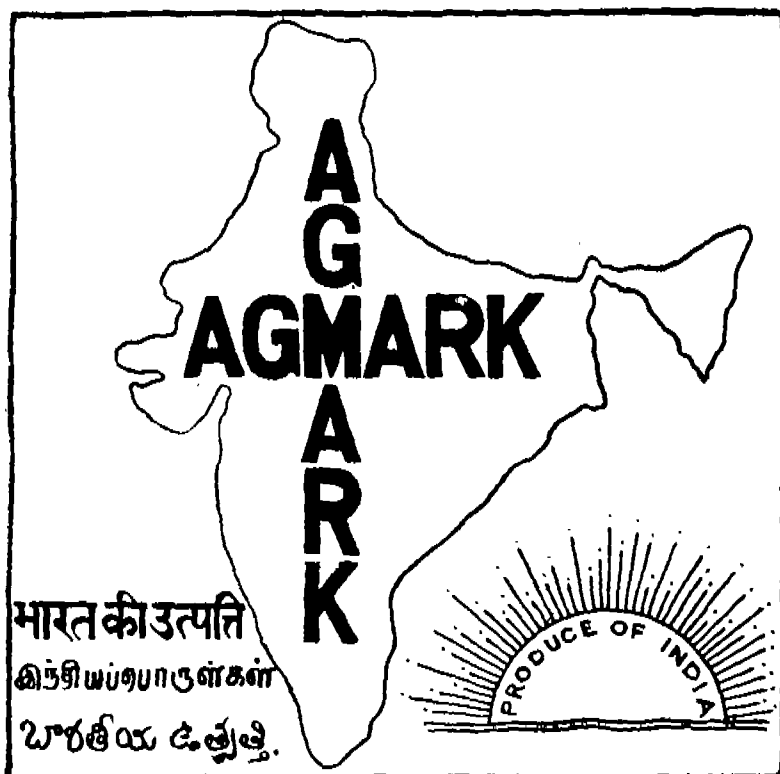
*These comprise, dust, chaff, pickings and other foreign matter. Pinheads will be regarded as extraneous matter.

② Extraneous matter determined on analysis of any sample shall be specified in the Certificate of Grading when so desired.

SCHEDULE VI

(See Rule 5)

Map of India



SCHEDULE VII

(See rule 8)

CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORISATION.

1. An authorised packer shall make such arrangements for testing pepper as may be prescribed, and samples thereof shall be forwarded to such control laboratory as may be notified from time to time by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.
2. An authorised packer shall provide such facilities to Inspecting Officers duly authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, for the sampling, testing and affixation of grade designation marks as may be specified from time to time by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.
3. All instructions regarding the methods of sampling, analysis, packing, etc. which may be issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, shall be strictly observed.

[No. F. 20-1/59.HM.]

S.O. 2205.—The following draft of certain rules which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), is hereby published as required by the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after the 30th October, 1959.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

CASHEW KERNELS GRADING AND MARKING RULES, 1959

1. **Short title and application.**—(1) These rules may be called the Cashew Kernels Grading and Marking Rules, 1959.

(2) They shall apply to cashew kernels produced or processed in India.

2. **Definition.**—In these rules—

“Schedule” means a Schedule to these rules.

3. **Grade designations.**—Grade designations to indicate the quality of cashew kernels shall be as set out in column 1 of Schedules I to VI.

4. **Definition of quality.**—The quality indicated by the grade designations shall be as set out against each grade designation in Schedules I to VI.

5. **Grade designation marks.**—The grade designation mark shall consist of a label bearing a design (consisting of an outline map of India) with the word “AGMARK” and the figure of rising sun with the words “Produce of India” resembling that set out in Schedule VII.

6. **Method of marking.**—(1) The grade designation mark shall be securely affixed to each container in the manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. In addition to the grade designation mark, each container shall be marked with such particulars and in such manner as may be specified by the aforesaid officer from time to time.

(2) An authorised packer may, after obtaining the previous approval of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, mark his private trade mark on a container in a manner approved by the said officer; provided that the private trade mark does not represent a quality or grade of cashew kernels different from that indicated by the grade designation mark affixed on the container in accordance with these rules.

7. **Method of packing.**—Only new, clean and dry leak-proof tins shall be used for packing. Each tin shall be securely closed and sealed in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India from time to time. The wooden box in which the tins are packed shall also be marked with Agmark label. Cashew kernels of only one grade shall be packed in a box.

8. **Special conditions of certificate of authorisation.**—In addition to the conditions specified in rule 4 except clause (e), of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, the conditions set out in the Schedule VIII shall be the conditions of every certificate of authorisation issued for the purposes of these rules.

SCHEDULE I

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of cashew kernels (wholes)

Grade designation	Number of Kernels per lb.	General characteristics
1	2	3
W 210	200/210	Cashew kernels shall have been obtained through shelling and peeling fully developed cashewnuts.
W 240	220/240	
W 280	260/280	
W 320	300/320	
W 400	350/400	
W 450	400/450	(Anacardium occidentale) shall have the characteristic shape; shall be white or pale cream in colour, reasonably dry, and free from insect damage, damaged kernels and black or brown spots. The kernels shall be completely free from testa.
W 500	450/500	

Tolerance: Broken kernels shall not exceed 3 per cent at the time of packing.

SCHEDULE II

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of scorched cashew kernels (wholes).

Grade designation.	Trade name	Maximum number of kernels per lb.	General characteristics.
1	2	3	4
SW 280	Scorched wholes 280	280	Cashew kernels shall have been obtained through shelling and peeling fully developed cashewnuts (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>) shall have the characteristic shape; shall be reasonably dry and free from insect damage, damaged kernels and black or white spots and testa. The kernels may be light brown or deep cream in colour due to scorching as a result of over heating.
SW 400	Scorched wholes 400	400	
SW]	Scorched wholes]	..	

Tolerance: Broken kernels shall not exceed 3 per cent at the time of packing.

SCHEDULE III

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of dessert cashew kernels (wholes).

Grade designation	Trade name	Blemish	General characteristics
1	2	3	4
DW or SWH	Dessert wholes	Slightly shrivelled kernels not to exceed 25 per cent in number.	Cashew kernels shall have been obtained by shelling and peeling cashewnuts (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>) shall have the characteristic shape, shall be reasonably dry and free from insect damage and testa. Slightly scorched kernels and kernels with slight speckling and discoloration permitted. They shall be completely free from rancid kernels. The kernels may be immature to the extent provided in column 3.

1	2	3	4
DW, 2	Dessert wholes 2.		Cashew kernels shall have been obtained by shelling and peeling cashewnuts (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>); shall have the characteristics shape; shall be reasonably dry and free from insect damage and testa. Scorched, discoloured, speckled and shrivelled kernels permitted. They shall be completely free from rancid kernels. The kernels may show deep black spots covering not more than 5 per cent of the surface area of the kernels.

SCHEDULE IV

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of cashew kernels (White pieces)

Grade designation	Trade name	Description	General characteristics
1	2	3	4
B	Butis	Kernels broken cross-wise and naturally attached.	Cashew kernels shall have been obtained by shelling and peeling fully developed cashewnuts (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>); shall be white or pale cream in colour, reasonably dry and free from insect damage or damaged kernels and black or brown spots. The pieces shall be completely free from testa.
S	Splits	Kernels split naturally lengthwise.	
LWP	Large pieces.	Kernels broken into more than two pieces and not passing through 1/6" sieve.	
SWP	Small pieces	Broken kernels passing through 1/6" sieve but not passing through 1/8" sieve.	
BB	Baby bits	Plemules and broken kernels passing through 1/8" sieve but not through 1/10" sieve.	

Tolerance : Upto 3 percent of the next lower grade at the time of packing

SCHEDULE V

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of cashew kernels (scorched pieces)

Grade designation	Trade name	Description	General characteristics
1	2	3	4
S.B.	Scorched butts.	Kernels broken cross-wise and naturally attached.	Cashew kernels shall have been obtained through shelling and peeling fully developed cashew-nuts (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>); shall be reasonably dry and free from insect damage, damaged kernels, black or white spots and testa. The pieces may be light brown or deep cream in colour due to scorching as a result of over-heating.
SS	Scorched splits.	Kernels split naturally lengthwise.	
S.P.	Scorched pieces	Kernels broken into two pieces and not passing through a $1/6''$ sieve.	
SSP	Scorched small pieces.	Broken kernels passing through a $1/6''$ sieve but not through a $1/8''$ sieve.	

Tolerance : Upto 3 percent of the next lower grade at the time of packing.

SCHEDULE VI

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of dessert cashew kernel pieces

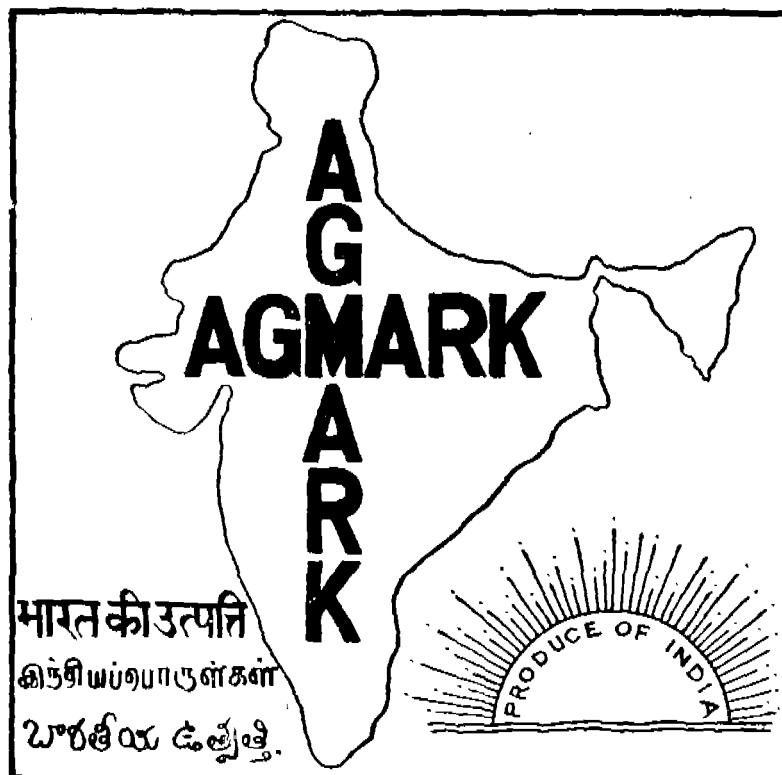
Grade designation	Trade name	Description	Blemish	General characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
D. P.	Dessert pieces.	Kernels broken into two pieces but not passing through a $1/6''$ sieve.	Pieces of slightly shrivelled kernels not to exceed 25 per cent.	Cashew kernels shall have been obtained through shelling and peeling cashewnuts (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>) shall be reasonably dry and free from insect damage and testa. Slightly scorched pieces with light surface speckling and discolouration permitted. They shall be completed free from rancid kernels. The pieces may be immature nuts to the extent shown in column 4.
D.P.	Dessert pieces 2	Kernels broken into more than two pieces but not passing through a $1/6''$ sieve.	Do.	

	1	2	3	4	5
D.S.P.	Dessert small pieces	Broken Dessert pieces	scorched Kernel passing through a 1/6" sieve, but not passing through a 1/8" sieve.		Cashew kernels shall have been obtained through shelling and peeling cashewnuts (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>); shall be reasonably dry and free from insect damage and testa. Scorched discoloured, speckled and shrivelled pieces permitted but the kernels should be free from black spots. They shall be completely free from rancid kernels.

SCHEDULE VII

(See rule 5)

Map of India



SCHEDULE VIII

(See rule 8)

Conditions of certificate of authorisation

1. An authorised packer shall have suitable arrangements for the roasting, peeling, disinfecting and packing in an inert atmosphere of cashew kernels and storage of the packed containers.

2. An authorised packer shall make such arrangements for testing cashew kernels as may be specified and a sample thereof shall be forwarded to such control laboratory as may be notified, from time to time, by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

3. An authorised packer shall provide such facilities to Inspecting Officers duly authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India for the sampling, testing and affixation of grade designation marks, as may be specified from time to time, by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

4. All instructions regarding the method of sampling, analysis, packing, etc., which may be issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India shall be strictly observed.

[No. F. 20-1/59-AM.]

N. S. SREEKANTIAH, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi-2, the 22nd September 1959

S.O. 2206.—It is hereby notified that in pursuance of the provisions of clause (vii) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (23 of 1940), Dr. B. Mukerji and Dr. M. L. Chatterjee have been elected by the Scientific Advisory Board of the Indian Council of Medical Research to be members of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board.

[No. F. 4-1/59-D.]

B. S. SRIKANTIAH, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi-2, the 23rd September 1959

S.O. 2207.—In pursuance of clause (d) of Section 3 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), Dr. V. Subramanian, B.Sc., B.D.S., M.D.S., Professor of Operative Dentistry, Sir C.E.M. Dental College and Hospital, Bombay, was elected on the 29th August, 1959, as a member of the Dental Council of India by the members of the Senate of the University of Bombay.

[No. F. 3-53/59-MII.]

R. NARASIMHAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Transport)

(Transport Wing)

MERCHANT SHIPPING

New Delhi, the 26th September 1959

S.O. 2208.—In pursuance of rule 5 of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Seamen's Employment Office, Bombay) Rules, 1954, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. M. Kapadia of M/s. Africana Company Private Ltd., Bombay, as member of the Seamen's Employment Board (Home Trade) at the port of Bombay *vice* Shri V. V. Kothari, and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport and Communications No. 12-MT (52)/57, dated the 28th August, 1958, namely:—

in the said notification under the heading 'Seamen's Employment Board (Home Trade)' for entry No. 6, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“6. Shri N. M. Kapadia.”

[No. 15-MT(7)/59.]

S. K. VENKATACHALAM, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Communications)

New Delhi, the 2nd March 1959

S.O. 2209.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 11, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 and sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the President hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Communications (Posts and Telegraphs) No. S.R.O. 620 dated the 28th February 1957, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Notification,

I. In "Part I—General Central Service, Class II", under the heading "Posts and Telegraphs Department", the item 'Administrative Officer, Posts and Telegraphs Training Centre, Saharanpur' and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted.

II. In part II "General Central Service Class III"

(1) under the heading "Office of the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs" in column 1 the following entries shall be omitted, namely:—

"Assistant-in-Charge", "Assistant"; and "Stenographer".

(2) under the heading "Circle Offices and Dead Letter Offices" in column 1, the item "Assistant Circle Complaints Officer" shall be omitted and in its place the following item and entries shall be inserted; namely:—

'Assistant Circle Complaints Officer.	Director (Staff) Posts and Telegraphs Directorate.	Director (Staff) Posts and Telegraphs Directorate.	All	Deputy Director General (Staff)
	Assistant Postmaster General,	Deputy Director (In case of minor Circles)	(i) to (iii)	Director Postal Services/ Director of Posts and Telegraphs"
	Deputy Director of Postal Services.			

(3) under the heading "Offices of the Superintendent Posts and Telegraphs, Forms and Seals, Aligarh and Superintendent Posts and Telegraphs, Forms and Stores, Calcutta" in column 1, for the existing entry "Head Assistant in the scale of Higher Selection Grade", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Posts in Higher and Lower Selection Grades";

(4) under the heading "Telegraphs Engineering Divisions and Sub-Divisions" in column 1, after the entry 'Head Draftsman', the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Line Inspectors, Repeater Station Assistants, Wireless operators, and non-ministerial staff in Selection Grades";

(5) under the heading "Telegraph offices under the charge of Officers of Telegraph Traffic Service, Class I or Class II, Officers of Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Service, Class II, Telegraph Masters and Telegraphists"

(i) in column 1, after the entry "Ministerial staff in Higher and Lower Selection Grades", the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Telegraphists";

(ii) against the entry "Telegraph Masters, Ministerial staff in Higher and Lower Selection Grades", in column 1

(a) in column 3, for the words "in respect of staff in his office", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"in respect of staff in Telegraph offices under his administrative control";

(b) in column 5, after the entry 'Director of Posts and Telegraphs', the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Deputy Director (in respect of penalties imposed by officers of Telegraph Traffic Service, Class II or Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Service, Class II)";

- (iii) against the entry "All other posts" in column 1,
- (a) after the entry "Officer of Telegraph Traffic Service, Class I" in column 3, the following shall be inserted, namely:—
 "(in respect of staff in Telegraph offices under his administrative control)";
- (b) after the entry "officer of Telegraph Traffic Service, Class II or Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Service, Class II" in column 3, the following shall be inserted, namely:—
 "(in respect of staff in Telegraph offices under his administrative control)";
- (c) in column 5, for the words "Director of Posts and Telegraphs" appearing against penalties (i) to (iii) in column 4, the words "Deputy Director" shall be substituted;
- (6) for the heading "Telephone Districts including the office of the General Manager, Telephones (Automatisation), Calcutta and sub-divisions of Telephone Districts" and the entries thereunder, the following heading and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"Telephone Districts and Sub-divisions of Telephone Districts."

1	2	3	4	5
Office Superintendent	Head of Telephone District.	Head of Telephone District.	All	Deputy Director General (Staff).
		Traffic Superintendent or the Divisional Engineer, Phones, or the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs.	(i) to (iii)	Head of Telephone District.
Staff in higher and lower Selection grades; Stenographers to the General Manager; Engineering Supervisor; Exchange Inspector Grade 'A'.	Director of Telegraphs; Director of Planning; Deputy General Manager (Telephones) District Manager.	Director of Telegraphs, Director of Planning; Deputy General Manager (Telephones), District Manager.	All	General Manager (Telephones); Deputy Director General (Staff) (in respect of staff working under the administrative control of District Managers).
Exchange Inspector Grade 'B'; Exchange Inspector Grade II; Non-ministerial staff in Selection Grades; Lady Superintendent; Lady Welfare Superintendent; Investigating Inspector; Enquiring Agent.		Divisional Engineer, Traffic Superintendent (in respect of the staff in the Traffic Branch).	(i) to (iii)	Director of Telegraphs, Director of Planning, Deputy General Manager (Telephones).
Chief Record Clerk; Selection Grade Monitor; Head Draftsman; Observation Supervisor; Chemist; Laboratory Assistant; Doctor; Staff in special grades the initial pay of which is Rs. 100/- or more; and other non-ministerial staff on a similar scale of pay.		Divisional Engineer (Phones) Divisional Engineer (Telegraphs) Gazetted Officer, Class II, (in respect of staff under his administrative control).	(i) to (iii)	District Manager.

1	2	3	4	5
Upper and Lower Division Clerks in Calcutta and Bombay Telephone Districts.	Director of Telegraphs, Deputy General Manager.	Director of Telegraphs, Deputy General Manager.	All	General Manager.
		Gazetted Officer (in respect of staff under his Administrative control.	(i) to (iii)	Director of Telegraphs; Deputy General Manager.
All other posts.	Divisional Engineer, (Phones), Traffic Superintendent, Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs.	Traffic Superintendent, Divisional Engineer (Phones), Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs.)	All	Director of Telegraphs, Director of Planning, Deputy General Manager (Telephones), District Manager.
		Gazetted Officer (in respect of staff working under him), Accounts Officer, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Assistant Divisional Engineer Telegraphs, Officer of Telegraph Engineering and Wireless service, Class II ; Administrative Officer.	(i) to (iii)	Traffic Superintendent, Divisional Engineer (Phones), Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs.”;

(7) under the heading “Office of the Manager, Posts and Telegraphs Mail Motor Service”:

- (i) in column 1, after “Ministerial and Technical staff in Selection Grades”, the following shall be inserted, namely:

“Garage foremen”;

- (ii) the item “Ministerial staff in clerical grades” and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;

- (iii) for the existing entries in columns 2, 3, 4 and 5 relating to “All other posts” in column 1, the following shall be substituted, namely:

2	3	4	5
“Manager	Manager	All	Director of Postal Services ; Director of Telegraphs/ Deputy Director of Postal Services in Delhi Circle”;

(8) under the heading “Office of the Principal, Posts and Telegraphs Training Centre, Saharanpur”

- (i) in column 1, after “Instructors in Higher and Lower Selection grades”, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“Telegraph Instructors in the cadre of Telegraph Masters”;

- (ii) in column 1, for the entry “Postal and Telegraph clerks deputed for training”, the following shall be substituted, namely:

“Departmental officials deputed for training”;

(9) under the heading "Postal and Railway Mail Service-Divisional and Sub-Divisional Offices", for the existing entries in columns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 the following entries shall respectively be substituted, namely:—

Inspector of Post Offices; Inspector of Railway Mail Service; Ministerial staff in Higher and Lower Selection Grades.	Director of Postal Services; Director of Posts and Telegraphs.	Director of Postal Services; Director of Posts and Telegraphs.	All	Postmaster General Deputy Director General (Staff).
		Deputy Superintendent (Sorting)	(i) to (iii)	Senior Superintendent, Railway Mail Service.
		Senior Superintendent;	(i) to (iii)	Director of Postal Services; Director of Posts and Telegraphs;
All other posts		Superintendent	(i) to (iii)	Director of Postal Services; Deputy Director.
	Senior Superintendent; Superintendent.	Senior Superintendent.	All	Director of Postal Services; Director of Posts and Telegraphs.
		Superintendent.	All	Director of Postal Services; Director of Posts and Telegraphs in respect of penalties (iv) to (vii); and Deputy Director in respect of penalties (i) to (iii).
		Deputy Superintendent (Sorting).	(i) to (iii)	Senior Superintendent, Railway Mail Service.

(10) under the heading "Post offices" for the existing entries in columns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 the following entries shall respectively be substituted, namely:—

Postmaster in Higher and Lower Selection Grade; Ministerial staff in Higher and Lower Selection Grades.	Director of Postal Services; Director of Posts and Telegraphs.	Director of Postal Services; Director of Posts and Telegraphs.	All	Postmaster General; Deputy Director General (Staff).
		Senior Superintendent;	(i) to (iii)	Director of Postal Services; Director of Post and Telegraphs.
		Gazetted Postmaster including Gazetted Sub Postmaster; Superintendent of Post Offices.	(i) to (iii)	Director of Postal Services; Deputy Director.
		Deputy Presidency Postmaster.	(i) to (iii)	Presidency Postmaster.

Postmaster on Time-scale ; Town Inspector of Post offices ; Ministerial staff in clerical grades ; Overseer ;	Senior Superintendent or Superintendent of Post Offices ; Deputy Presidency Postmaster ;	Senior Superintendent.	All	Director of Postal Services ; Director of Posts and Telegraphs.
Overseer Postmen ; Sorting Reader Postmen ; Head Postmen ; Departmental Branch Postmaster ; Despatch Rider.	Gazetted Postmaster and Sub Postmaster not under the control of a Senior Superintendent.			
		Superintendent of Post offices.	All	Director of Postal Services ; Director of Posts and Telegraphs in respect of penalties (iv) to (vii) and Deputy Director in respect of penalties (i) to (iii).
		Gazetted Postmaster including Gazetted Sub Postmaster not under the control of a Senior Superintendent.	All	Director of Postal Services ; Director of Posts and Telegraphs.
		Presidency Postmaster.	(iv) to (vii)	Director of Postal Services.
		Deputy Presidency Postmaster.	(i) to (iii)	Presidency Postmaster.
		Gazetted Postmaster including Gazetted Sub Postmaster under the control of a Senior Superintendent.	(i) to (iii)	Director of Postal Services ; Deputy Director.
All other posts	Deputy Presidency Postmaster ;	Deputy Presidency Postmaster.	All	Presidency Postmaster.
		Senior Superintendent.	All	Director of Postal Services ; Director of Posts and Telegraphs.
		Superintendent of Post Offices.	All	Director of Postal Services ; Director of Posts and Telegraphs in respect of penalties (iv) to (vii) and Deputy Director in respect of penalties (i) to (iii).
	Gazetted Postmaster including a Gazetted Sub-Postmaster in charge of a Town Sub office, Postmaster in Higher or Lower Selection Grade (in his own office) except a Postmaster in charge of a Town Sub office ; Inspector of Post Offices (in all other offices).	Gazetted Postmaster including a gazetted Sub-Postmaster in charge of a Town Sub office.	All	Director of Postal Services ; Director of Posts and Telegraphs in respect of penalties (iv) to (vii) and Deputy Director in respect of penalties (i) to (iii).

Assistant Presidency Postmaster (in his own Department); Postmaster in Higher or Lower Selection Grade (in his own office); Inspector of Post offices (in all other post offices). (i) to Deputy Postmaster; Senior Superintendent; or Superintendent of Post offices."

(11) under the heading "Railway Mail Service",

(i) in the entries in columns 3, 4 and 5 against "Ministerial staff in Higher and Lower Selection Grades et cetera", in column 1, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

3	4	5
---	---	---

"Deputy Superintendent (Sorting) (i) to (iii) Senior Superintendent Railway Mail Service", (in respect of staff under his administrative control).

(ii) in the entry in column 5 against "Ministerial staff in Higher and Lower Selection Grades et cetera", in column 1, the following shall be inserted below:

"Director of Posts and Telegraphs", namely:—

"Deputy Director" in respect of penalties imposed by Superintendents Railway Mail Service";

(iii) in the entry in column 5 against "All other posts, the following shall be inserted below "Director of Posts and Telegraphs", namely:

"Deputy Director in respect of penalties (i) to (iii) imposed by Superintendents, Railway Mail Service";

(iv) in the entries in columns 3, 4 and 5 against "All other posts" in column 1, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

3	4	5
---	---	---

"Deputy Superintendent (Sorting) in respect of staff under his administrative control) (i) to (iii) Senior Superintendent Railway Mail Service".

III. In part III "General Central Service, Class IV"

(1) under the heading "Circle offices and Dead Letter offices" in the entries in columns 3, 4 and 5 against "All posts" in column 1, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

3	4	5
---	---	---

"Office Superintendent (i) Assistant Postmaster General. Assistant Director Postal Services";

- (2) under the heading "Telegraph Engineering Divisions and Sub-Divisions" in the entries in columns 2, 3, 4 and 5 against "All posts" in column 1, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

2	3	4	5
"Divisional Engineer Telegraphs in Divisional offices where there is no post of Deputy Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Assistant Divisional Engineer Telegraphs, or officer of Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Service, Class II.	Divisional Engineer Telegraphs.	All	Director of Telegraphs/Deputy Director";

- (3) in the heading "Telegraph Offices under the charge of officers of Telegraph Traffic Service, Class I or Class II, officers of Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Service, Class II, Telegraph Masters and Telegraphists", the words "Telegraph Masters and Telegraphists" shall be omitted;

- (4) under the heading as so amended—

- (i) in the entries in columns 2 and 3 against "All posts" in column 1, the words and brackets

"Personal Assistant (Engineering) (in the offices under the charge of Telegraph Masters and Telegraphists)" shall be omitted;

- (ii) in the entry in column 5 against "All posts" in column 1 for the words "Director of Posts and Telegraphs" the following shall be substituted; namely:

"Deputy Director";

- (iii) after "All posts" in column 1 and the entries relating thereto, the following headings and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"Telegraphs Offices under the charge of Telegraph Masters :

All posts	Telegraphs Masters	Personal Assistant Traffic/Personal Assistant Engineering.	All	Director of Telegraphs/Deputy Director.
		Telegraph Masters	(i) to (iii)	Personal Assistant Traffic; Assistant Engineering."

"Telegraphs Offices under the charge of Telegraphists :

All Posts	Personal Assistant Traffic ; Personal Assistant Engineering.	Personal Assistant Traffic ; Personal Assistant Engineering.	All	Director of Telegraphs; Deputy Director";
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- (5) under the heading "Telegraph offices under the charge of Postal signalers", in the entry in column 5 against "All posts" in column 1, the following shall be inserted below "Director of Posts and Telegraphs", namely:

"Deputy Director in respect of penalties imposed by Superintendents of Post Offices";

- (6) in the heading "Staff working in Telephone Districts including the office of the General Manager (Automatisation) Calcutta, and sub-divisions of Telephone Districts", the following shall be omitted, namely:

"Including the office of General Manager (Automatisation), Calcutta";

- (i) for "Assistant Executive Engineer" occurring in columns 2 and 3 against "All posts" in column 1, the following shall be substituted; namely:

"Assistant Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs";

- (ii) in the entry in column 5 against "All posts" in column 1, the words "Executive Engineer" shall be omitted and the following inserted below "Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs", namely:

"Deputy General Manager";

- (7) under the heading "Posts & Telegraphs Training Centre, Saharanpur", after "All posts" and the entries relating thereto the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Departmental Officials deputed for training	Appropriate appointing authority in their respective parent offices.	Principal	(i) to	Director of Staff Posts and Telegraphs Directorate";
			(iii)	

- (8) under the heading "Postal and Railway Mail Service—Divisional and Sub-Divisional offices" for the existing entries in column 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 the following entries shall respectively be substituted, namely:

Posts	Senior Superintendent or Superintendent; Inspector of Post Offices; Inspector of Railway Mail Service (in Sub Divisions).	Senior Superintendent.	All	Director of Postal Services; Director of Posts and Telegraphs.
		Superintendent	All	Director of Postal Services; Deputy Director.
		Deputy Superintendent (Sorting) in respect of staff under his administrative control.	All	Senior Superintendent.
		Inspector of Post offices; Inspector of Railway Mail Service.	(i) to (iii)	Senior Superintendent; or Superintendent.

- (9) under the heading "Post Offices", against the item "All posts",

- (i) in the entries in columns 2 and 3, for the words and figure "Post Master, Grade A", the words "Gazetted Post Master", and for the words and figure "Post Master, Grade B", the words "Post Master in higher and lower selection grades", shall be substituted;

- (ii) in the entries in column 5—

- (a) for the words "Director of Posts and Telegraphs" occurring in the first place, the words "Deputy Director" shall be substituted;

- (b) after the words "Director of Posts and Telegraphs" occurring in the second place, the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"Deputy Director" in respect of penalties imposed by Superintendents of Post Offices".

- (10) under the heading "Railway Mail Service",

- (i) in column 1, for the word "Posts", the words "All posts" shall be substituted;

- (ii) in the entries in columns 2 and 3, the words "Assistant Superintendent, Railway Mail Service" shall be omitted;

- (iii) in the entries in column 5, after the words "Director of Posts and Telegraphs", the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"Deputy Director" in respect of penalties imposed by Superintendent, Railway Mail Service".

(iv) after the entries in columns 3, 4 and 5, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“Deputy Superintendent (Sorting) (in res- (i) to Senior Superintendent Railway Mail Service”
pect of staff under his administrative (iii)
control).

[No. 44/2/57-Disc.]

H. C. SHARMA, Dy. Secy.

(Departments of Communications & Civil Aviation)

New Delhi, the 29th September 1959

S.O. 2210.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (6 of 1898), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment to the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

In item (wi) of rule 183 of the said rules, for the words “and Andhra Pradesh” the words “Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh” shall be substituted.

[No. 24/10/59-CI.]

B. G. DESHMUKH, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 11th September 1959

S.O. 2211.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 of Indian Railways Act, 1890 (9 of 1890) read with the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce and Industry No. 801, dated the 24th March, 1905, the Railway Board hereby make the following further amendments in the General Rules for all open lines of Railways in India administered by the Government published with the Notification of the Government of India in the late Railway Department (Railway Board) No. 1078-T, dated the 9th March, 1929, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to Part III of the said Rules, against serial No. 24 under column 3—“General packing regulations,” for sub-clause (ii), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(ii) (a) *Ammonia in Solution.*

In iron or steel drums not exceeding 100 gallons in capacity and capable of withstanding a pressure of 66 lbs. per square inch without leakage and filled to not more than 9/10ths of their capacity,

(b) *Ammonia in solution of specific gravity 0.958 and upwards (10 per cent or less Ammonia).*

In iron or steel drums not exceeding 100 gallons in capacity and filled to not more than 9/10ths of their capacity,

(c) *Ammonia in solution of specific gravity 0.892 to 0.958.*

In iron or steel drums not exceeding 100 gallons in capacity and capable of withstanding a pressure of 40 lbs. per square inch without leakage and filled to not more than 90 per cent. of their capacity.”

[No. 59-TG.II/17/2.]

R. E. de Sa, Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

New Delhi, the 15th September 1959

S. O. 2212.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, “the President hereby makes the following rules for regulating the recruitment to the post of Assistant Manager, Hotel Janapath under the Estate Office of the Government of India, namely:—

1. *Short title ;* These rules may be called the Assistant Manager, Hotel Janapath, (Recruitment) Rules, 1959.

-
2. *Recruitment* ; The number, classification and scale of pay of, and the method of recruitment to, the post of Assistant Manager, Hotel Janapath under the Estate Office, Government of India, specified in column I of the Schedule to these rules and other conditions pertaining thereto, shall be as specified in the relevant columns of the said Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

Name of post	No. of posts	Classification	Scale of pay	Whether selection or non-selection post (for promotion posts only)	Method of rectt. whether by direct rectt. or by promotion or transfer & percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assistant Manager, Hotel Janpath.	One	Class III (Non-ministerial).	Rs. 200—10—300	Selection post.	By promotion by selection failing which by direct recruitment.

For direct recruitment only

Age limit	Educational and other qualifications required	Period of probation/trial, if any	Whether age & educational qualifications prescribed for D. R. will apply in the case of promotees	In case of recruitment by promotion/transfer grades from which promotion/transfer to be made	Circumstances in which U.P.S.C. is to be consulted in making rectt.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Between 30 & 40 yrs. Relaxable for Sch. Castes/Tribes & Displaced persons & other special categories to the extent prescribed by Govt. from time to time.	<p><i>Essential</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Matriculation or equivalent. 2. Experience of not less than 3 years as Assistant Manager, in a first class Hotel having not less than 100 rooms. 3. Ability to speak English and Hindi fluently. 4. Experience in Accounts Work. <p><i>Preferable.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Degree of a recognised University, with proficiency in Domestic Science. 2. Knowledge of foreign language other than English. 3. Possession of good personality and pleasant manners. 	Two years.	No.	Promotion Reception Officers in Hotel Janpath.	As required under the rules.

NOTE : No male candidate who has more than one wife living or no female candidate who has married a person having already a wife shall be eligible for appointment provided that the Government of India may, after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any such candidate from the operation of this rule.

[No. EE. 2(6)/59.]

K. SRINIVASAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION**(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)***New Delhi, the 29th September 1959*

S.O. 2213.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification No. 11-A/43/58-CSC/AI/IV, dated the 20th July, 1959 and in exercise of the powers conferred on me by Sub-Section (3) of Section 55 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act (31 of 1950), I, L. J. Johnson, hereby delegate all powers vested in me, under the said Act to Shri V. P. Singhal, Assistant Settlement Commissioner, U.P. *cum* Assistant Custodian General for U.P. from the date he was notified as Assistant Custodian General for U.P.

[No. 16(11)-Admn. (Prop)/58.]

L. J. JOHNSON,

Custodian General of Evacuee Property.

(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)*New Delhi, the 29th September 1959*

S.O. 2214.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints for the States of Bihar and Orissa, all the officers for the time being holding the posts of Managing Officers under the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Bihar, as Assistant Custodians for the purpose of discharging the duties assigned to the Custodian by or under the said Act, with effect from the date they took charge of their offices.

[No. 16(4)-Admn(Prop)/59.]

S.O. 2215.—In supersession of this Ministry's notification No. II(13)-Admn(Prop)/57, dated 21st January, 1958, in which the powers of the Custodian for the States of Bihar and Orissa were vested in Shri Mohan Choudhury, I.A.S., Secretary, Relief and Rehabilitation Department, Government of Bihar, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints, for the States of Bihar and Orissa, Shri S. S. Risen, I.A.S., for the time being holding the post of Regional Settlement Commissioner, Bihar, as Custodian for the purpose of discharging the duties assigned to such Officer by or under the said Act, with effect from the date he took charge of his office.

New Delhi, the 30th September 1959

S.O. 2216.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Claims) supplementary Act 1954 (No. 12 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri B. R. K. Bhatnagar, as Settlement Officer for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such officer by or under the said Act, with effect from the date he took charge of his office in the office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner.

2. The Central Government also appoints the said officer as Additional Settlement Commissioner for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such officer by or under said Act with effect from the same date.

[No. 11-B(56)/CSC/AI-59.]

S.O. 2217.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints every officer for the time being holding the post of Managing Officer under the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Bombay, as Assistant Settlement Officer for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such officers by or under the said Act.

[No. 23/51/Admn(Reg)CSC/59.]

M. L. PURI,

Settlement Commissioner (Admn.) & *Ex-Officio* Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi the 4th September 1959

S.O. 2218.—In pursuance of section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1958-59 which also contains the Revised Estimates for 1958-59 and the Budget Estimates for 1959-60 of the Corporation, is hereby published for general information.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1958-59

1. Introduction.

The year 1958-59 was eventful in the history of Social Security in India. It saw the fulfilment of the hope expressed last year of medical care being provided to the families of insured persons. The credit of being the first to take this enlightened step went to Mysore State who decided to include the families on introducing the Scheme for the first time in Bangalore. Other States soon followed and substantial progress, as reported in detail later, was made in this field.

The second important event of the year was the receipt of the valuation report for the first quinquennium. As is well known, in the absence of any reliable morbidity statistics, the Scheme had to be framed on certain assumptions whose validity could only be tested by a valuation. The valuation report has now confirmed the belief that the original assumptions erred only on the side of safety. It has also confirmed the sound financial position of the Scheme. With this analysis of the past experience before it, the Corporation can now plan its future course of action with greater confidence.

The third notable event of the year was the publication of the Report of the Study Group on Integration of Social Security appointed by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India. The Study Group, of which the Director General was a member has recommended, *inter-alia*, the integration of the Central Provident Fund Organisation with the Corporation and the conversion of the provident fund into a scheme for retirement, invalidity and survivorship pensions. It has also recommended increase in the duration of sickness benefit and a higher minimum rate for maternity benefit. From the point of view of Social Security, however, the most outstanding feature of the report was the unhesitating stress that the future course should be shaped on the basic principle of Social Security that benefit should be available according to need. This is of interest to the Corporation as the decisions that the Government might take on this report are likely to influence the future of the Corporation.

The year has also been satisfactory from the point of view of the administration of the Scheme. The coverage was extended to 78,000 employees and about 6.33 lakhs of family members became beneficiaries for medical care. The settlement of the capitation fee for panel practitioners paves the way for the introduction of the Scheme in the important industrial area of Ahmedabad where 1.50 lakhs employees and some four lakhs family members would benefit from the Scheme. Arrangements were being made to bring in the families in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Vidharba.

In the actual working of the Scheme, it was heartening to find that the experiment to keep the contribution cards at the Local Offices to enable the rate of benefit to be calculated on the spot was a great success by way of effecting prompt payments. Accordingly this arrangement was extended to all centres outside the regional headquarters. Proposals to extend this system elsewhere were under consideration.

2 Progress in Implementation.

During the year under review, the Scheme was implemented in the following further areas in the States mentioned below:

State	Place	Coverage
Mysore	Bangalore	(for insured persons and families.
Kerala	Trivandrum	(for insured persons only)

State	Place	Coverage
Assam . . .	Gauhati, Dibrugarh, Dhubri and Tinsukhia-Makum	(for insured persons and families)
Madras . . .	Tiruppur, Salem, Mettur and Udumalpet	(for insured persons only)
Rajasthan . .	Sri Ganganagar & Dholpur	(for insured persons and families)
Uttar Pradesh .	Modinagar, Ghaziabad, Sahjanwa (Gorakhpur) and Mirzapur.	(for insured persons only)

The number of additional employees covered during the year was about 78,000 and after taking into account the variations in the number of insured employees in the areas already implemented, the total number of employees covered at the close of the year stood at about 14.14 lakhs. At the close of the year, the Scheme was in force in 79 centres in 12 States and the Union Territory of Delhi as against 60 centres in 10 States and Delhi at the end of the previous financial year. Medical care is being provided in all new areas covered during the year, through the service system. The number of employees covered in different areas, dates of implementation and commencement of the benefit periods are given in Appendix I.

3. Extension of Medical Care to Families.

As stated earlier, the outstanding achievement of the year was the extension of medical care to the families of insured persons. During the year, medical care was extended to about 2.26 lakh family units (i.e. about 6.33 lakhs of additional beneficiaries) in the following areas of seven States with effect from the dates shown against each:—

Name of the State	Name of implemented area	Date	No. of family units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh .	Hyderabad & Secunderabad, Chittivasa, Eluru, Guntur, Mangalagiri, Nellimarla, Vijayawada and Visakapatnam	26-1-1959	33,000
Assam . . .	Dhubri, Dibrugarh, Gauhati and Tinsukhia-Makum	28-12-1958	3,000
Bihar . . .	Patna, Monghyr, Katihar and Samastipur	2-10-1958	16,500
Madhya Pradesh .	Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Burhanpur, Ujjain and Ratlam	26-1-1959 15-2-1959 1-3-1959	30,850 21,400 15,250
Mysore . . .	Bangalore	26-10-1958	48,000
Punjab . . .	Ambala, Amritsar (including Cheharta and Verka) Batala, Bhiwani, Yamunanagar, Jagadhari, Jullundur and Ludhiana	1-11-1958	36,000
Rajasthan . . .	Sri Ganganagar & Dholpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Pali-Marwar, Bhilwara, Beawar and Sawal-Madhampur	29-3-1959 2-10-1958	2,500 19,500
TOTAL . . .			2,26,000

4. Programme for Future Extension.

As explained in the report for last year, the targets for the extension of the Scheme to new areas during the first two years of the Second Plan period could not be adhered to for lack of a decision regarding the fees to be paid to panel doctors on extension of medical care to the families of insured persons. The matter was, however, finally decided during the year under report and revised phased programme for the implementation of the scheme and coverage of the families was drawn up to complete the coverage in all centres in the country with an insurable population of 1,500 and above, before the end of the Second Plan period. The details of the areas to be covered with the tentative target dates are shown in Appendix II. The progress made in the different States is as under:—

Andhra Pradesh.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh agreed to the phased programme and commenced action to implement the scheme with families in Warangal and Sirpur early in 1959-60.

Bombay.

The State Government has decided to extend medical care to the families of insured persons in Nagpur, Akola and Hinghghat in the Vidharba areas in October, 1959 and in Greater Bombay during the Second Five Year Plan period. It has also decided to extend the Scheme in Ahmedabad and Sholapur including medical care to the families of insured persons during the Second Five Year Plan period. It may not, however, be possible for the State Government to adhere to the target dates proposed by the Corporation in the phased programme.

No provision has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for the extension of the Scheme in the erstwhile areas of Saurashtra and Marathwada in Bombay State. The State Government will take up the question of introducing the Scheme in these areas during the Second Five Year Plan period after its extension to the areas of Bombay State mentioned above.

Delhi Administration.

Medical arrangements for extension of medical care to families early in the next financial year, were in progress at the end of the year under report.

Kerala.

The State Government has agreed to the extension of the Scheme to Feroke, Kozhikode and Fort-Cochin and necessary medical arrangements were being made.

Madhya Pradesh.

The State Government while agreeing to the phased programme of implementation of the Scheme proposed to include Bhopal in the first phase and to defer extension of the Scheme to Nepanagar to a later date.

Madras.

The Scheme could not be extended to the remaining ten centres in the State as proposed in the phased programme, as medical arrangements could not be completed by the end of the year under report.

Orissa.

The State Government has decided to implement the Scheme for insured persons and their families in the five centres viz., Cuttack, Chaudwar, Barang, Brajrajnagar and Rajgangpur with effect from 1st January, 1959. Medical arrangements were, however, still not complete at the close of the year under review.

Punjab.

The State Government decided to extend the Scheme to only four new areas in Punjab viz., Sonapat, Faridabad, Kapurthala and Phagwara during the year 1959-60. The proposed target date(s) for other centres were still under the consideration of the State Government.

Rajasthan.

The Scheme was extended to Sri Ganganagar and Dholpur with effect from 29th March, 1959. The introduction of the Scheme to Kishangarh was deferred as the only factory there continued to be closed.

Uttar Pradesh.

The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has decided to extend medical care to the families in the 11 implemented areas with effect from 1st July, 1959. The decision in regard to extension of the Scheme in the remaining areas was awaited.

West-Bengal.

The Government of West-Bengal, while agreeing to the need for extension of medical care to families, considered that it would not be possible for them to provide such care in the implemented areas of Calcutta and Howrah for the present, without adequate hospitalisation arrangements. The State Government has further stated that inadequate hospitalisation facilities would also stand in the way of extending the Scheme to new areas for some time to come. The State Government, therefore, was of the view that it would be premature to prescribe target dates for extension of the benefit to new areas and to families of insured persons. The matter was, however, being pursued with the State Government.

ADMINISTRATION

5. Regional Organisation.

As mentioned in the report for 1957-58, 11 Regional Offices of the Corporation were working all over the country at the end of that year. During the present year, two separate Regional Offices for the States which were formerly under the jurisdiction of Calcutta Composite Region, were established as indicated below:

State	Place	Date
Assam	Gauhati	28-9-1958
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	1-11-1958

At the end of the year 1958-59, 13 Regional Offices were working in all the States, except Orissa, and in the Union territory of Delhi. The addresses of the Regional Offices are given in Appendix VI.

A separate Regional Office is likely to be established for Orissa State when the Scheme is introduced in that State. It is also the intention to set up a separate Regional Office at Ahmedabad with jurisdiction over the districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Baroda, Broach, Kaira, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Surat and areas of erstwhile State of Saurashtra, early in the coming year.

6. Evaluation and Reviews.

The staff requirements of the new regions were fixed on the basis of time and motion and other work load studies previously carried out in the regions. The process of reviewing staff requirements of Regional and Local Offices after on-the-spot studies with a view to ensuring economy and speedy disposal of the work, has been a constant process during the past four years and was continued this year. Suggestions were received from the Government of Madras to expedite payments, if necessary, by converting the existing offices into smaller units. The work of the Regional and other Local and sub-Local Offices in Madras Region was, therefore, assessed in detail and the investigations revealed that the main reason for delay in payment in certain cases was due to the slow movement of the shuttle cards from the Local Offices situated at a considerable distance from the Regional Office. To eliminate these delays, it was decided to keep the contribution cards, from which the eligibility and the rate of benefits are determined,

in the Local Offices. The sub-Local Office, Tuticorin, where the number of payments was gradually on the increase, was upgraded as a Local Office. Arrangements for delivery of the shuttle cards in Madras proper were revised to ensure that these were delivered in the Regional Office on the same day they were initiated at the Local Office and returned to the Local Office promptly.

As a result of the review of the work load of certain Local and sub-Local Offices, the sub-Local Offices at Ratlam (Madhya Pradesh), Hinganghat (Bombay), Jullundur (Punjab) were also upgraded as full fledged Local Offices and the sub-Local Offices at Udyog Mandal and Ernakulam in Kerala, were down-graded as Pay Offices.

A review of the criteria to assess the number of Inspectors required for carrying out their duties of visits to factories was also taken up. The review was completed early during the year under report and the number of Inspectors was increased in almost every Region to enable the inspection organisation of the Corporation to function effectively. Leave reserves in the cadre of Inspectors/Managers Grade II were also provided.

In order to pursue vigorously the work of inspection as well as the recoveries of arrears of contribution due to the Corporation, it was decided to provide a separate officer to be designated as Assistant Regional Director (Inspection) in each of the four bigger Regions of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur. This officer has been made personally responsible for the efficient inspection of the factories and prompt recovery of contributions and to exercise necessary vigilance over the quality of the inspection work done by each Inspector in the Region.

The Organisation and Methods adopted by the Corporation and the constant assessment of work loads, has proved very useful. It is due to these studies that despite the extension of the Scheme to new areas and the gradual increase in number of Regional Offices from five to thirteen during the last two years, the establishment of a number of Local Offices and an increase in the strength of staff from 1,987 at the end of March, 1957, to 2,322 at the end of March, 1958 and of 2,954 at the end of March, 1959, it has been possible to maintain the *prorata* cost of administration per insured employee at Rs. 5.28 giving only a slight rise as against Rs. 4.59 in the year 1956-57 and Rs. 5.16 for the year 1957-58, the additional number of insured persons covered during the period from March, 1957 to March, 1959 being only about two lakhs.

It was felt that the existing provisions regarding the eligibility for benefits, the manner of calculation of the rate of benefit and the procedure of payment and maintenance of certain records required simplification. Such simplification in addition to being advantageous to the beneficiary, might also keep down the administrative cost to some extent. This, as stated later in the report, has also been pointed out by the Valuer in his first quinquennial report on the assets and liabilities of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation as on 31st March, 1954. The matter was under consideration for sometime and a special cell was created in July, 1958, to examine the various procedures and statutory provisions and as a result of the scrutiny, the procedures of registration of insured persons, maintenance of contribution cards, issue of identity cards, as mentioned later in this report were simplified. Further simplification would be possible if the existing provisions regarding range of wage groups, rate of contributions and the method of calculation of benefit rates, elimination of weeks of excusal, fixing of a uniform contribution rate for a particular contribution period and similar other provisions of the Act and the Regulations are modified. The matter has been under active examination and tentative proposals for amendment of the Act were placed before the Standing Committee during the year under review. These proposals were under further scrutiny at the close of the year in consultation with the department/parties concerned.

7. Adoption of vigilance measures.

It was mentioned in the previous report that a small vigilance unit had been established in the Headquarters Office of the Corporation on lines similar to the Vigilance Division set up by the Government of India. This unit continued to work and various procedures were reviewed from time to time.

8. Recruitment and promotions.

The number of appointments made by direct recruitment as well as by departmental promotion during the year under report, are shown in Appendix IV. The appointments, both by direct recruitment as well as by departmental promotion

to posts carrying a maximum salary of Rs. 500/- and above, were made in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission as required under Section 17(3) of the Act.

The Corporation has been generally following the rules adopted by Central Government offices regarding recruitment and conditions of service of the staff. Under Section 17 of the Act, however, the Corporation is also required to make regulations regarding the method of recruitment, pay and allowances, discipline, superannuation benefits and other conditions of service of the members of the staff. A draft of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (Staff) Regulations in conformity with rules applicable to Central Government servants had been approved by the Corporation in the year 1950, and was submitted to the Central Government for its approval. Further changes became necessary in consequence of decentralisation and delegation of powers at lower levels. A revised draft of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (Staff and Conditions of Service) Regulations and another draft of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (Recruitment) Regulations was prepared during the year under report and submitted to the Central Government. The revised draft regulations were also approved by the Standing Committee and the Corporation at their meetings held at the end of the year under report.

9. Confirmation of staff.

Further staff has been confirmed in various grades from 1st January, 1956 and 1st January, 1957 during the year under report. The sanction of the Standing Committee to the creation of further permanent posts from 1st January, 1958 and 1st January, 1959 was obtained and steps were being taken to confirm staff against these permanent posts.

10. Strength of staff.

Total authorised strength of staff and officers of the Corporation as on 31st March, 1959 was 2,954 as against 2,322 at the end of March, 1958. The number of officers and staff in various categories employed in various regions and Headquarters office of the Corporation as on 31st March, 1959 is shown in Appendix III.

It had been reported in the previous report that in spite of extension of the Scheme to large areas and establishment of additional Regional Offices, no addition in the strength of the staff in the Headquarters Office had been made. Due to the extension of the Scheme in all the States, except Orissa, and the establishment of 13 Regional Offices as against five initially, the work in the Headquarters Office increased considerably during the year under report. Certain posts of officers and staff which had been surrendered earlier in 1954 and 1955 as a result of the re-organisation of the Headquarters office as well as as a measure of economy, were, therefore, revived, and some addition to the strength of the officers was also considered necessary to enable senior officers to devote greater attention to urgent and important matters.

11. Local, Inspection and Sub-Local Offices and Pay Offices.

On the implementation of the Scheme in new areas and increase in the number of Inspectors, more offices were established during the year. The distribution of these offices as well as their complete addresses are given in Appendices V and VI. It may be seen from the Appendix V that the Corporation has 13 Regional Offices, 96 Local Offices, 32 sub-Local Offices and 24 Pay Offices at the close of the year under report.

12. Principal Officers.

During the year under report, the Central Government appointed Shri S. P. Jain, M.Sc., F.I.A. (London), formerly Senior Deputy Director, Labour Bureau, Government of India, as Actuary in the Corporation. He assumed charge of the post on 7th July, 1958.

13. Publicity.

The Corporation organised inaugural functions in the areas where the Scheme was introduced and also in some of the centres where medical benefit to the families of insured persons was extended. Wide publicity was given to the Scheme on all these occasions:

The programme for the registration of the family members of the insured persons was also utilised for intensive publicity through close contacts with the insured persons.

The officers of the Corporation organised meetings on several occasions in Labour Welfare centres, factories and concentrated labour areas and explained and elucidated the benefits, rights and obligations of the insured persons under the Scheme. Meetings of representatives of employers and employees were also held to clarify the provisions of the Scheme, and to give them necessary training by holding classes.

Articles on the Employees' State Insurance Scheme and news items giving the periodical progress of the scheme were published in all important English and regional language newspapers. Speeches made at the inaugural functions and radio broadcasts on the Employees' State Insurance Scheme were also publicised in the press.

Different stations of All India Radio broadcast in their respective regional languages, talks and discussions on the Scheme in their labour programmes. The Director General broadcasts a talk on the regional programme on the eve of introduction of the Scheme. The Headquarters office also arranges for the coverage of the function with All India Radio and the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, thus giving local as well as all-India publicity.

The film "Dawn of Social Security" in English and Hindi and other regional languages, was shown in prominent industrial areas where the Scheme was introduced. Cinema slides were also exhibited at various cinema halls.

Brochures showing an outline of the Scheme were distributed to the public and workers on all important occasions such as inaugural functions.

As usual 'Know Your Own Scheme' series of pamphlets which explain in detail and in simple language, the benefits admissible under the Scheme in English, Hindi and other regional languages, were distributed to insured persons for their information and guidance.

In addition, a series of eight handbills were printed in various regional languages and distributed. The handbills are meant to guide and instruct insured persons in claiming benefits and their obligations under the Scheme. Each handbill deals with one particular matter so that the attention is focussed. The handbills have proved effective as an educative medium in enlisting their co-operation in the day-to-day working of the Scheme.

During the year, the Corporation participated in the 'India 1958' Exhibition held in New Delhi between October, 1958 and February, 1959. Besides the display of pictorial and statistical charts showing the working and progress of the Scheme in the Labour Ministry's pavilion, a special brochure was distributed and the film 'Dawn of Social Security' was also shown.

COMMITTEES AND CONFERENCES

14. Corporation.

During the year under report, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation met only once on the 13/14th August, 1958. The important decisions taken at its meeting are given in Appendix VII.

15. Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee of the Corporation held three meetings during the year under report, on the 13th August, 1958, 17th December, 1958 and 30/31st March 1959. The important decisions arrived at in these meetings are given in Appendix VIII.

16. Medical Benefit Council.

The Medical Benefit Council held its sixth meeting on 30th July, 1958. The Council *inter alia* made recommendations on a number of matters which are given in Appendix IX.

17. Regional Boards.

In the previous year, it was reported that consequent upon the setting up of Regional Offices on a State-wise basis, Regional Boards were being reconstituted on State-wise basis and that a new Regional Board for Uttar Pradesh had already been constituted in December, 1957. During this year, Regional Boards were set up for the following States with effect from the dates shown against each:

<i>State for which Regional Board set up</i>	<i>Date</i>
Andhra	8-7-1958
Madras	9-8-1958
Madhya Pradesh	22-8-1958
West Bengal	18-10-1958
Bihar	2-3-1959
Rajasthan	9-3-1959

The recommendations for nomination to the Regional Board, Kerala State were also completed and the notification regarding setting up of the Regional Board was under issue at the year end. The recommendations for nominations on Regional Boards for the remaining States viz. Assam, Bihar, Bombay and Punjab were not complete and were awaited. The number of meetings held by the Regional Boards during the year, is shown below:

<i>Regional Board</i>	<i>No. of meetings held</i>
Madhya Pradesh	1 (on 15-10-1958)
Madras	1 (on 18-3-1959)
Uttar Pradesh	1 (on 26-12-1958)
West Bengal	4 (on 1-5-1958, 9-8-1958, 28-11-1958 and 28-2-1959)

18. Local Committees.

Under Regulation 10-A of the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations 1950, Local Committees were set up at the following further places:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Area for which set up</i>
Delhi	Union Territory of Delhi
Bombay	Akola
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad, Rampur and Varanasi.

At the close of the year, 22 Local Committees were functioning throughout the country. These committees met from time to time and dealt with local problems.

PROVISION OF MEDICAL BENEFIT**19. Incidence of Attendances at dispensaries/clinics of Panel practitioners.**

Detailed statistics of the attendances of insured persons at State Insurance Dispensaries/clinics of panel doctors, medical certificates issued, cases referred to hospitals for admission and for specialists investigations in various areas are given in Appendix X.

In the statistics presented there, an insured person taking treatment is treated as a new case on his first attendance in a particular spell of sickness. His subsequent visits to the dispensary or the clinic during that particular spell are counted as old attendances. At the end of the spell, he is certified by his doctor to be fit to resume work. If the same insured person gets another spell of sickness after being certified as fit to resume work, and takes treatment available under the Scheme, he is counted as a fresh case, ignoring any linking of the two spells that may be made for the cash benefit in certain cases. The figures given in the statement are based on the returns furnished by the dispensaries and the panel practitioners. A substantial number of panel practitioners in Bombay, Calcutta and Howrah, however, did not furnish the returns and the figures given for these centres are, therefore, not complete. For working out the rates of medical attendances, number of the insured persons, who may be deemed to be exposed to the risk of sickness, has been taken into account. It may be explained here that the number exposed to the risk of sickness, which attracts medical care, is different from the number eligible for sickness benefit, due to the differences in the conditions for title to these benefits. In the case of medical benefit, an insured person becomes eligible for it as soon as he joins the Scheme and carries his title to this benefit for some time after he ceases to be insurably employed because of the contributory conditions. In the case of cash sickness benefit, the insured person does not become entitled to receive cash payment on sickness till after his first benefit period starts. It is for these reasons of the differences in the conditions that the rates of medical attendances are calculated on the basis of insured persons while the cash sickness benefit rates are calculated on the number of employees.

It will be seen from the table in Appendix X, that according to the statistics received for the year under report, 33, 57, 321 new and 95, 43, 867 old cases were treated at the various State Insurance dispensaries and clinics of panel practitioners as against 32,91,833 and 94,04,088 respectively in 1957-58. 30,850 cases were referred for admission to hospitals and 2,06,947 for specialist investigation as against the corresponding figures of 26,181 and 2,26,596 respectively in the year 1957-58 & Medical certificates issued in the year under report numbered 35,95,828 as against 37,12,103 in the year 1957-58.

The average daily percentage of incidence of new and old attendances at Insurance Dispensaries/clinics or panel practitioners in various areas is also shown in this Appendix. During the year under report the rate of new attendances per 100 insured persons was 260 as against 263 in the preceding year, showing little change. During 1957-58, the incidence of new attendances per 100 was between 150 to 436 and during the year under report also, it varied between 131 and 453. The incidence was particularly high in Calcutta including Howrah, and Mysore.

20. Change over from Panel System to Service System at Ujjain and Ratlam.

When the Scheme was introduced at Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain and Ratlam in January, 1955, the panel system was adopted at Ujjain and Ratlam while the service system was adopted at the other two centre, viz., Indore and Gwalior. The question of replacement of the panel system which was not running satisfactorily, by the service system at Ujjain and Ratlam had been under consideration of the State Government since 1956. In 1957, the Corporation observed a rising trend in the cost of special medicines supplied by approved chemists on the prescription of panel doctors as also lax certification resulting in increase in the cost of sickness benefit at Ujjain and Ratlam. It was found that the *per capita* expenditure on medicines on the special list was between Rs. 7 to Rs. 7.50 nP. per annum in these areas i.e. double the *per capita* cost under the service system. These facts were repeatedly brought to the notice of the State Government. The service system was, therefore, adopted in Ujjain and Ratlam also, on extension of medical care to the families from 1st March 1959.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STANDARD OF MEDICAL CARE

21. Along with the extension of the Scheme to new areas and to families, efforts were continued to effect further improvements in the standard of medical care.

22. Beds for T.B. cases.

The scale adopted for inpatient treatment in 1954 was one bed for 800 employees for general disease, one bed for about 1,600 employees for tuberculosis and one bed for 500 insured women for maternity cases. In February, 1957, the Corporation decided that the limit might not be rigidly enforced and insured persons requiring

hospitalization may be admitted in the existing hospitals even if all reserved beds according to the above yardstick were occupied. It was, however, found that the number of beds for tuberculosis were not adequate to provide admission to all cases which needed hospital treatment. The matter was considered by the Medical Benefit Council, and the Corporation, keeping in view its recommendation, revised the scale for beds for tuberculosis at the rate of one bed per 1000 employees instead of one bed per 1,600 employees.

23. Construction of Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Important issues such as the basis for the grant of loans to State Governments, assessment of rent for hospital buildings constructed solely by the State Government or by the Corporation, which were under consideration at the end of last year, were finalised. The Corporation at its meeting held in August 1958, desired that the proposals for construction of separate hospitals during the Second Five Year Plan period should be pursued expeditiously with the State Governments of Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the States where separate hospitals are to be constructed. In regard to the construction of dispensaries also, the Corporation decided at its meeting in August, 1958, that the construction of dispensaries including residential quarters for the staff should also be given priority and may be constructed on any one of the following bases:—

- (a) joint ownership of the State Government and the Corporation;
- (b) sole ownership of the State Government; and
- (c) sole ownership of the Corporation.

A type plan for dispensaries with one, two, three, four and five doctors was also prepared in consultation with the Director General of Health Services, Government of India, taking into consideration the specific standard of medical care adopted by the Corporation, and were forwarded to all State Governments for adoption. It also decided that a phased programme of construction of hospitals and dispensaries indicating a time-schedule should be prepared. All the State Governments were accordingly requested to prepare and forward details of the programme. The progress in the construction of hospitals and dispensaries till the year end, is as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh.

Hospitals: No separate hospital is required in this State. Inpatient facilities are being provided by the reservation of beds in the existing hospitals or by construction of separate annexes. The construction of a 32-bedded ward in the K.E.M. Hospital, Hyderabad was in progress; the ground floor was ready for use and the first floor was nearing completion.

Dispensaries: The foundation stone laying ceremony of the dispensary at Kavadiguda in Hyderabad, was performed on the 7th March, 1959. The proposals for construction of 9 dispensaries, one each at Secunderabad, Sanatnagar and Goshamahal in Hyderabad area, and at Chittivalsa, Nellimerla, Guntur, Vijaywada, Warangal and Sirpur Kagaznagar, with residential quarters for essential staff were approved in principle and the State Government was requested to prepare proposals and rough estimates for the total outlay.

Bombay.

Hospitals: The foundation stone laying ceremony of the 300 bedded Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital at Parel in Bombay was held on the 18th September 1958, and construction work had almost reached the first floor level. For other hospitals in Greater Bombay, the State Government had a site for a hospital in the Worli area for which the detailed plan had been completed. It is also intended to build a general hospital in the Kurla area and also a T.B. hospital. The Government has also decided to create a special Public Works Division for construction of the hospital with the aid of the loan of rupees one crore agreed to by the Corporation.

Dispensaries: As medical care in Greater Bombay is being provided at the clinics of panel doctors, no dispensary buildings are to be constructed there at present. The question of construction of dispensaries under the service system was under consideration.

Kerala.

Hospital: No separate hospitals are required in Kerala State as inpatient treatment is being provided by the reservation of beds.

Dispensaries: The State Government has agreed to a phased construction programme as under:—

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Type of dispensary</i>	<i>Time-schedule</i>
Udyogmandal	Two-doctors	Before the end of 1959
Pattathanam (Quilon)	Three-doctors	-do-
Pathirapalli (Alleppey)	Five-doctors	Before the end of 1960
Ernakulam	Four-doctors	-do-

Madras.

Hospitals: Pending the construction of a separate building, a 72-bedded Employees' State Insurance Hospital has already been set up in Madras in a rented building. A 59-bedded annexe for general diseases and a 25 bedded ward for tuberculosis cases in the Government Headquarters Hospital at Coimbatore, were completed and put into use.

Dispensaries: The question of dispensary construction was under consideration.

Mysore.

Hospitals: The Corporation agreed to the construction of a 100 bedded hospital at Bangalore, through the State P.W.D. at its cost. A plot of land measuring 70,375 sq. yards (about 14-2/3 acres) at Rajajinagar was acquired at a cost of Rs. 3,54,375/-. The plans and estimates are being prepared on the basis of the detailed plans adopted for the hospital at Madras.

Dispensaries: A committee consisting of the Administrative Medical Officer, Employees' State Insurance Scheme, the Executive Engineer, Building Division, and the Regional Officer of the Corporation was appointed by the State Government at Bangalore to select sites for the construction of dispensaries.

Rajasthan.

Hospitals: No separate hospital is required in Rajasthan. The Corporation approved the plans and estimates for the construction of a 15-bedded T.B. ward in the King George-V.T.B. Sanatorium at Jaipur.

Dispensaries: The State Government was requested to revise the preliminary plans and rough estimates proposed for the construction of dispensaries at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Pall, Beawar, Bhlwara, Sawai Madhopur and Sriganganagar.

Uttar Pradesh.

Hospitals: The Corporation will meet the entire cost of construction of the hospital by the State P.W.D. at Kanpur. Administrative approval for the plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 22.57 lakhs was accorded. Accommodation for tuberculosis cases has also to be constructed at Kanpur. A separate P.W.D. unit has been set up for the purpose.

Dispensaries.—At a meeting held in November, 1958, between the Director General and the State Government officials, it was decided that dispensaries might also be constructed by the special P.W.D. unit. The selection of sites were also entrusted to a Negotiation Committee consisting of District Officials of the State Government and officials of the Corporation.

West Bengal.

Hospitals.—Separate hospitals are required in Calcutta and Howrah areas where the Scheme is already in force. The State Government was, to begin with, not in favour of setting up separate hospitals but instead, wanted to construct additional wards/wings in the existing hospitals. Employees and employers organisations were

adamantly in favour of separate hospitals. After several discussions which the Director General had with the State Government, it was agreed in July, 1958, to establish separate hospitals in areas as indicated below:—

<i>Proposed location of the hospitals</i>	<i>No. of beds required immediately</i>	<i>No. of beds required ultimately</i>
General Beds.		
Uttarpara	100	200
Sagar Dutt Hospital	100	200
Regent Estate	100	200
Naihati	Nil	100
Ulu-beria	50	50
	<u>350</u>	<u>750</u>
T. B. Beds.		
Jadavpur	100	100
Sibpur (Howrah)	50	250
	<u>150</u>	<u>350</u>

Thereafter, the question of construction of hospitals was considered at a meeting of the Regional Board, Calcutta in November, 1958. The Regional Board appointed a sub-committee to look into the question of obtaining sites or renting buildings. The Regional Board apart from approving the allocation proposed above, decided that the Tagore Palace and another building at Uttarpara might be hired as a temporary measure.

Dispensaries.—As medical care in Calcutta and Howrah areas is being provided at clinics of panel practitioners, no State Insurance Dispensaries are required to be constructed at present.

The Corporation prepared a comprehensive plan for the construction of hospitals and dispensaries to cater to the needs of about 24 lakhs of the total insurable population to be covered by the end of the 2nd Five Year Plan. The capital outlay towards the construction of hospital accommodation at the present authorised scale of about 2.5 beds (beds for general, maternity and tuberculosis pooled together) per thousand employees, is estimated to be about Rs. 9 crores. The total capital outlay for about 300 dispensaries to be constructed at various places is estimated between Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 crores.

24. Reservation of Beds.

During the year under review, 107 additional T.B. and general beds were reserved for in-patient treatment of insured persons in various areas, as indicated in Appendix XI. An 80-bedded hospital was also set up in a separate rented building at No. I-J Sydney Road, for the exclusive use of insured persons in Bangalore. Further, in Coimbatore, a 25-bedded T.B. ward was constructed.

The total number of beds reserved as well as provided separately in annexes/wards and hospitals constructed under the Scheme at the close of the year, was 1774 details of which are given in Appendix XII, as against 1582 beds at the close of the previous year.

Maternity Beds.

For institutional maternity, 85 beds were reserved in various hospitals at the close of the year. Arrangements were also made in other institutions for confinement of women workers under the Scheme. The particulars in regard to the number of maternity beds reserved and hospitals/annexes constructed under the Scheme are shown in Appendix XII.

25. State Insurance Dispensaries and clinics of Panel Doctors.

As stated earlier, arrangements in the new areas were made through the Service System, for this purpose, 39 full-time dispensaries and 3 mobile dispensaries were set up. In addition, arrangements were also made at 6 part-time dispensaries by the utilisation of medical facilities provided by four employers.

On inclusion of families for medical care in the already implemented areas, the following alterations were made in the set-up of State Insurance Dispensaries:—

Andhra Pradesh.

(i) The part-time dispensary which had been set up in the Hemlata Textile Mills, Paddakakani, Guntur, was later moved to Paddakakani and converted into a full-time State Insurance Dispensary.

(ii) The part-time State Insurance Dispensary at Mulkapuram (Visakhapatnam) was moved to a new building and up-graded to a full-time dispensary.

The part-time arrangements in the following dispensaries at Secunderabad, Hyderabad were discontinued with effect from the 31st December, 1958:

1. Cantonment Dispensary, Picket.
2. Cantonment Dispensary, Bowenpally.
3. Government Dispensary, Dabirpura.
4. Government Dispensary, Yakutpura.
5. Government Dispensary, Aliabad.
6. Police Dispensary, Amberpet.

The following full-time dispensaries were set up in lieu of the above-mentioned part-time dispensaries:—

1. State Insurance Dispensary, Sultan Bazar, Upstairs of Indian Bank Ltd., Bank Street, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad-Dn.
2. State Insurance Dispensary, 149, Sappers Lane, Secunderabad.
3. State Insurance Dispensary, Dabirpura, Salarjung Estate, Hyderabad-Dn.

In Vijayawada, a second State Insurance Dispensary was set up at Kadareswaraopet.

Bihar.

A part-time State Insurance Dispensary was established with effect from 13th January, 1959, in the premises of the Power House at Samastipur for its employees. The Insurance Medical Officer from a full-time dispensary, visits this part-time dispensary for an hour on alternate days.

Madhya Pradesh.

With the extension of medical care to the families and replacement of the panel system by the service system in Ujjain and Ratlam with effect from the 1st March, 1959, the following State Insurance Dispensaries were set up:—

Ujjain.

1. State Insurance Dispensary, Addalpura Road.
2. State Insurance Dispensary, Naliya Bakhal Road.
3. State Insurance Dispensary, Madhav Nagar.
4. State Insurance Dispensary, Dewas Gate.

Ratlam.

1. State Insurance Dispensary, Manlla Chowk, Butta Bazar.
2. State Insurance Dispensary, Jawaharnagar, Labour Colony.

The following additional dispensaries were also set up at Indore and Gwalior on the inclusion of families:—

Indore.

1. State Insurance Dispensary, Pardeshipura.
2. State Insurance Dispensary, Vallabha Nagar.
3. State Insurance Dispensary, Pagnis Paga.
4. State Insurance Dispensary, Nilkanth Colony.

1. Surgical Specialists	Superintendent, Victoria-Hospital.
2. Medical Specialists	Physician, Victoria Hospital.
3. Tuberculosis Specialists	Superintendent, S.D.S. Sanatorium.
4. Eye Specialists	Superintendent, Minto Ophthalmic Hospital.
5. E.N.T. Specialists.	Surgeon, Victoria Hospital.
6. Skin and Venerology Specialists	Dermatologist, Victoria Hospital.
7. Obstetric & Gynaecology	Superintendent, Vani Vilas Hospital.

These specialists work part-time under the Scheme at the Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Bangalore. In addition, the Superintendent, E.S.I. Hospital, Bangalore, has been recognised as a general specialist under the Scheme.

Punjab.

The Civil Hospital, Jagadhri has been recognised for laboratory tests under the Scheme on a payment basis, in addition to the two existing institutions viz., New Zealand Mission Hospital and Shri Gopal Paper Mills Dispensary, Jagadhri Yamunanagar.

Particulars of specialists' services made available at various centres in the country may be seen at Appendix XII.

27. Extended cash benefit and medical care for Leprosy, Mental and Malignant Diseases.

The Corporation had agreed previously to provide extended sickness cash benefit and medical care under certain conditions to insured persons suffering from tuberculosis. As persons suffering from other chronic diseases like leprosy malignant and mental diseases (Psychosis) etc., also require prolonged treatment in special institutions and financial support, these facilities should also be extended to patients suffering from other diseases. The limit of continuous employment for entitlement to extended medical care for tuberculosis was reduced from three years to two years and the same applied to the diseases mentioned. Further, the protection from dismissal or discharge by the employer of an insured person on certified sick leave which is ordinarily for 6 months, was extended to one year in these conditions.

28. Provision of Artificial Limbs to Insured Persons.

In the last year's report, it was mentioned that the concession of providing artificial limbs/appliances at the cost of the Corporation was also extended to insured persons whose amputation was from causes other than employment injury.

There were 8 amputees who were awaiting admission at the beginning of the year. During the year, 22 fresh cases were reported, thus bringing the total to 30 cases. Out of these, 17 were fitted with and trained in the use of the limbs thus bringing the total number of cases so far fitted to 55. The remaining 13 were in the process of reporting to the centre. Action for the admission of the remaining 13 cases had also been initiated.

29. Provision of Artificial Dentures.

In addition to the facilities for provision of artificial limbs, it was decided to provide artificial dentures to insured persons who lose teeth due to employment injury, at the cost of the Scheme. It was also decided to provide them in pending cases.

30. In-patient Treatment of Disentitled Insured Persons.

An insured person while receiving treatment in a reserved bed under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme may become disentitled to medical care under Regulation 103-A of Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950. Strictly speaking, such a person no longer remains entitled to occupy a reserved bed from the date of his disentanglement and can be treated only as a member of the public to the extent permitted under the State Government rules. Such a step was not considered desirable from the medical and humanitarian point of view.

It has, therefore, been decided that the hospital authorities may continue to provide in-patient treatment in a reserved bed to an insured person for a period upto one month after his disentanglement. Where a period of one month of in-patient treatment is not considered sufficient, the Medical Referee concerned or such other medical authority as may be specified by the Corporation may determine the period for which such treatment may be allowed to continue.

In the first instance, the concession is to be allowed on a trial basis for a period of one year in order to get an idea of the extra expenditure involved. So far, the State Governments of Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Mysore, Rajasthan, Madras, Kerala, and Delhi Administration have issued necessary instructions allowing the above concession.

31. Appointment/Earmarking of a Medical Officer in the Hospitals to look after the interests of insured persons under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

It was suggested to the Corporation that in hospitals where beds were reserved under the Scheme, an officer who resides in the hospital premises might be earmarked to look after the interests of insured persons so that he may be approached by insured persons or their relatives in time of need. For treatment, the insured persons will be under the care of the appropriate specialist. Such arrangement is not considered necessary in private institutions as the medical officer incharge is himself specifically responsible. It has also been suggested to the State Governments that officer so specified might be paid a remuneration as follows:—

No. of beds reserved	Remuneration per month
	Rs.
Less than 20 beds	—
20 to 30 beds	30
31 to 50 beds	50
Above 50 beds.	75

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO MEDICAL BENEFIT

32. Standing Arrangements for Control Measures and mass treatment facilities during Epidemic Diseases.

In view of the experience gained from measures adopted by the State Governments and the Corporation to combat the epidemic of influenza during 1957, the Corporation in October, 1958, drew up a draft plan of emergency control measures to be taken to meet promptly any emergency that might arise in future and State Governments were requested to formulate their plans on this basis. The plan includes such steps as declaration of a state of emergency by the State Government, prophylactic measures like vaccination, etc., health education, publicity, opening emergency dispensaries and hospitals recruitment of staff augmentation of ambulance services and provision of necessary medicines and drugs in adequate quantity. This detailed plan is given in Appendix XIV.

33. Medical Service and Allocation Committees.

The position regarding the constitution and meetings of the Medical Service Committees (which look into complaints) and Allocation Committees (which largely selects the practitioners and deals with complaints regarding technical matters) in areas where panel system of medical care is in force viz., Bombay, West Bengal, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh (for Ujjain and Ratlam) is as follows:—

(a) Bombay.

The Allocation Committees (both Allopathic and Ayurvedic) held six meetings and brought 75 medical practitioners (both Ayurvedic and Allopathic) on the list of Insurance Medical Practitioners in Bombay. A total of 26 complaints against panel doctors were referred to the Medical Service Committee (Allopathic and Ayurvedic) out of which 9 cases were referred by the Corporation. The Committee investigated 14 cases and disciplinary action was taken against 7 practitioners. At the close of the year, 12 cases were outstanding with the Medical Service Committees.

(b) Coimbatore (Madras State).

In Coimbatore no meeting of the Medical Service Committee or Allocation Committee was held.

(c) Madhya Pradesh.

The Medical Service Committees and Allocation Committees at Ujjain and Ratlam did not hold any meetings at all.

(d) Punjab.

In Punjab six cases were referred to the Allocation Committee. The Committee investigated these cases and recommended disciplinary action against all the six practitioners. The Allocation Committee also carried out its annual

inspection of clinics of 87 Insurance Medical Practitioners at Amritsar, Ambala, Ludhiana, Bhiwani and Yamunanagar. Out of the 87 clinics inspected by the Committee, only 41 clinics were found satisfactory. The clinics of the other Insurance Medical Practitioners were not adequately equipped and did not have sufficient accommodation.

The Medical Service Committee, Punjab, investigated three cases and recommended disciplinary action in all of them. One case was pending with the Committee at the close of the year.

(e) *West Bengal.*

The State Government of West Bengal set up a Medical Service Committee for Calcutta and Howrah, under sub-rule (7) of rule 22 of the West Bengal Employees' State Insurance (Medical Benefit) Rules, 1955. No meeting of this Committee was, however, held during the year. The Allocation Committee, West Bengal held 4 meetings and brought 9 more panel doctors on the medical list. Further, 36 complaints were referred to this Committee for investigation by the Corporation. No disciplinary action has, however, been taken in any case so far.

34. Medical Referees.

(a) *Full-time Medical Referees.*

At the close of the year, the Corporation had 19 Medical Referees posted in the following places:—

Name of State	Station	No. of Medical Referees
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1
Bombay (Greater Bombay) .	—	4
Bombay (Vidharba areas) .	Nagpur	1
Delhi	Delhi	1
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1
Mysore	Bangalore	1
Madras	(a) Madras City	1
	(b) Coimbatore	1
	(c) Madurai	1
Kerala	Trichur	1
Punjab	Amritsar	1
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	1
West Bengal	Calcutta and Howrah areas .	4
TOTAL .		19

The Medical Referee posted for Delhi looked after the work in the Rajasthan State and Medical Referee at Calcutta also worked for Bihar and Assam States.

(b) *Part-time Medical Referees.*

With a view to ensuring promptness in the disposal of incapacity references in sparse areas and tightening control over lax and false certification, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh had been requested during the previous year to appoint District Medical Officers/Civil Surgeons to act as Medical Referees on behalf of the Corporation on a part-time basis. In Andhra Pradesh, this arrangement was not found feasible and was, therefore, not pursued.

In Punjab and Rajasthan, the question of appointment of part-time Medical Referees was still under the consideration.

In Uttar Pradesh, the following Civil Surgeons were appointed as part-time Medical Referees for the areas indicated:—

Civil Surgeons appointed as part time Medical Referees	Areas
1. Civil Surgeon, Lucknow.	Lucknow District
2. Civil Surgeon, Agra	Agra District
3. Civil Surgeon, Saharanpur	Saharanpur District
4. Civil Surgeon, Allahabad	Allahabad District
5. Civil Surgeon, Varanasi	Varanasi District
6. Civil Surgeon, Rampur	Rampur District
7. Civil Surgeon, Aligarh	Aligarh District
8. Civil Surgeon, Bareilly	Bareilly District

Incapacity references dealt with by the Medical Referees during the year under report have been indicated in Appendix XV. It will be seen, therefrom that out of 70,380 incapacity references disposed of, the Medical Referees examined 34,947 cases and 16,366 cases were declared fit by the Insurance Medical Officers/Insurance Medical Practitioners before the date fixed for examination by the Medical Referee, while 19,067 insured persons failed to attend for examination and returned to work. This shows the effectiveness of the vigilance exercised by the Medical Referees.

35. Expenditure on medical care—Payment to State Governments.

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1,68,46,721 as detailed in Appendix XVI was paid by the Corporation to the State Governments against the share of expenditure on the provision of medical care under the Scheme. This amount represented the liabilities of the Corporation for the financial year 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 as follows:

Liability for the year	Amount paid during the year 1958-59
	Rs.
1955-56	25,829
1956-57	2,48,656
1957-58	23,04,948
1958-59	1,42,67,288
Total	1,68,46,721

As the audited certificates were not received from most of the States, the amount paid to them largely represents 'on account' provisional payment which would be adjusted and finally settled on receipt of the audited statements of account.

36. Agreement between the State Government and the Corporation under Section 58(3) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

During the year under report the State Government of Orissa concluded an agreement with the Corporation under Section 58(3) of the Employees' State Insurance Act 1948. Negotiations continued with the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, West Bengal, Mysore, Assam and the Delhi Administration.

37. Social Guides.

It will be recollected that the Corporation has authorised the provision of Social Guides in hospitals to guide and assist insured persons. During the year under report, Social Guides were appointed at the following hospitals:—

Delhi Administration: One Social Guide at the Silver Jubilee T.B. Hospital, Delhi.

Andhra Pradesh: One Social Guide at Hyderabad to attend to the insured persons in the T.B. Hospital, Irrumumana and the K.E.M. Hospital, Hyderabad.

38. Payment of Special Allowances to Insurance Medical Officers.

Insurance Medical Officers are generally drawn from the State Medical Service and are entitled to rates of pay and allowances admissible to officers of similar status under the State Government. When posted at State Insurance Dispensaries, they are, however, totally debarred from private practice and are invariably not provided with residential accommodation as almost all the State Insurance dispensaries are located in rented buildings. Further, the renting of accommodation in concentrated industrial areas in large towns is difficult. Insurance Medical Officers are also required to pay domiciliary visits free of charge when an insured person is too ill to come to the dispensary. Further, no transport facilities are provided and they are expected to make their own arrangements.

Insurance Medical Officers are, therefore, anxious to revert to State Hospitals/dispensaries where private practice is permitted and residential accommodation and other amenities are also provided. With a view to make service under the Scheme more attractive the State Governments were requested to grant the following additional allowances to Insurance Medical Officers:

- (i) A uniform non-practising allowance under the Scheme in all areas on the scale adopted by the Central Health Services for Grade V, i.e. a fixed allowance of Rs. 150/- p.m. Alternatively if an All-India scale was not considered feasible, the maximum rate of non-practising allowance in the State for complete prohibition of private practice, may be double the non-practising allowance for restricted practice;
- (ii) Residential accommodation may be provided to Insurance Medical Officer and ancillary staff as far as possible. Where this is not provided, house rent allowance at State Government's scales may be allowed even though not admissible in particular area;
- (iii) Domiciliary visit conveyance allowance at Rs. 50/- p.m. subject to a minimum of 30 visits a month being performed by the doctor;
- (iv) Employees' State Insurance special pay of Rs. 50/- p.m.

The proposals were still under consideration of the State Governments.

39. Capitation fee to Panel Doctors on inclusion of families.

The Corporation at its meeting held on 25th April 1957 decided that the rates of capitation fee payable to Insurance Medical Practitioners on the extension of medical care to families of insured persons might be Rs. 14/- per family unit per annum in Greater Bombay and Calcutta and Rs. 13/- per family unit per annum in other areas. The matter was again re-examined in consultation with the Central and the concerned State Governments. The Corporation has now decided that the rates of capitation fee for a family unit i.e. insured person and his family, irrespective of whether he has a family or not, may be Rs. 15.50 per family unit per annum in Greater Bombay and Calcutta and Rs. 13.50 per family unit per annum in other areas. The State Governments have accordingly been requested to communicate their acceptance to the revised rates. So far, the State Government of Bombay has accepted these revised rates of capitation fee.

40. Morbidity Data.

Statistics by States of insured persons treated for various diseases under the Scheme during 1958-59 classified in accordance with the recommendations by World Health Organisation for analysis of Security Organisations together with comments thereon are given in Appendices XXXVII and XXXVIII. The comparative figures given for 1957-58 are based on the insured persons deemed to be exposed to the risk. Compared to last year, the incidence of sickness in 1958-59 was more or less at the same level. The rate for 1958-59 was 2598 as against 2633 in 1957-58, although there was a wide-spread influenza epidemic in the previous year. During this year, common cold, bronchitis and influenza together accounted for only 18% of total sickness as against 32% in the previous year. Diseases of the digestive system formed a major block, in which dysentery, diarrhoea and diseases of the stomach and duodenum predominated. Diseases of the skin covering boils, abscess, cellulitis and others came next in importance from the point of view of heaviness of incidence. Malaria, the great scourge, accounted for a substantial portion of the total sickness. Arthritis and rheumatism, acute

pharyngitis and tonsillitis were fairly common conditions. Other specific diseases commonly met were diseases of the eye, anaemias, avitaminosis and other deficiency state. These are mainly short-term diseases which require only an efficient dispensary service.

Tuberculosis and venereal diseases are the major problems in industrial health. During 1958-59 the rate of incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis was 9.3 per thousand, tuberculosis of other forms 2.1, silicosis and occupational pulmonary fibrosis 1.5. Gonococcal infection recorded a rate of 13.7 per 1,000 and syphilis 7.8. In this case, it is possible that the workers did not fully avail of the medical aid under the Scheme, because of the social stigma attached to these diseases. Cancer had only a rate of 0.31 per thousand but this disease derives its importance from the protracted misery caused to the victim.

The analytical note in Appendix XXXVIII gives a detailed discussion of the incidence of diseases in areas covered by the Scheme in the various States.

41. Promotion of the Development of Occupational Health Services.

The need for an Occupational Health Service at the place of work has been urged for a considerable time by persons who have devoted some thought to the effect of industrialisation on the health and safety of workers. The role of an Occupational Health Service is essentially preventive. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation, which arranges the provision of medical care and cash benefits in the event of sickness and employment injury, is naturally interested in the improvement of the working environments and in reducing the incidence of preventable sickness or injury arising at the place of work. With this object in view, the Corporation suggested assistance to the State Governments for the promotion and development of health services at the place of work in the following forms:—

- (a) giving a subsidy to such employers as agree to establish health services in factories or to augment them where they exist;
- (b) agreeing to meet partly or wholly the pay and allowances of Medical Inspectors of Factories appointed by the State Government;
- (c) recruiting medical Inspectors of Factories through the Union Public Service Commission and placing their services at the disposal of the State Government.

The views of the State Governments were awaited. A schematic representation of an Integrated Industrial Health Organisation along with an explanatory note and the copy of the letter addressed to State Governments is at Appendix XVII.

42. Family Planning Programme under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

There are no arrangements under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme for family planning. The Corporation has drawn up a Scheme for providing advice and guidance on family planning to insured persons at the State Insurance Dispensaries. The proposals include the training of Insurance Medical Officers (specially lady doctors) and Health Visitors in family planning, and equipping the State Insurance Dispensaries with necessary equipment. The views of the State Governments who are statutorily responsible for implementing the proposals have been invited.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

43. Income from Contributions.

During the year under report, the rate of employers' special contribution remained the same as in the previous years i.e. 1½% for the implemented areas and ¾% for the non-implemented areas. The employees' contribution is collected from the employees in the implemented areas at the rates laid down in Schedule I to the Employees' State Insurance Act. The employees' contribution and employers' special contribution received during the year under report was Rs. 3,81,11,950 and Rs. 2,90,24,081 respectively, as shown in Appendix XVIII. The corresponding figures for the year 1957-58 were Rs. 3,52,35,954 and Rs. 2,83,41,328 for employees' contribution and employers' special contribution respectively.

In last year's report, it was mentioned that the Government of India had notified its intention to revise the rates of employers' special contribution, but that the proposed revision had not been given effect to. The question of increasing

the rates of employers' special contribution was re-considered by the Corporation at its meeting held in August, 1958. The Corporation decided that the increased rates might not be given effect to, but that the extension of medical care to families should not be held up on that account. The additional expenditure involved in extending medical care to families might be met from the current revenues of the Corporation without touching its reserves. The increased rates might be levied at any time if it was found that it was not possible to meet the expenditure involved from the current revenues or if the final report of the Valuer, for the first quinquennial ended 31st March, 1954, showed that the rate of employers' special contribution should be enhanced.

The final report of the Valuer has recommended enhancement in the rates of employers' special contribution to Schedule I level and it was under consideration at the year end.

14. Mode of Collection of Contributions.

The employers' special contribution continued to be realised quarterly from employers mainly through deposits in the State Bank of India. Employees' contribution is ordinarily payable by purchase of Employees' State Insurance stamps by the employers from the State Bank of India or any other authorised Bank. The mode of collection of employees' contribution by franking contribution cards is also increasingly allowed. The total number of licences issued for use of Insurance Franking Machines was 361.

15. Inspections.

Inspections were given due importance during the year. The inspection work was organised further to achieve more thorough checking of records pertaining to employers' special contribution, and employees' contribution, and to speed up the inspection of factories, in general, more intensively. The promptness and regularity in payment of contributions improved considerably due to regular inspection of defaulting factories. The inspection of newly covered factories was also given priority to determine their coverage under the Act and to reduce the default in payments by them to the minimum. The Inspectors also guided the employers to ensure proper understanding of the Act particularly in the implemented areas.

Instructions on the following main subjects were issued to the Inspectors:—

1. Records for inspection.
2. Legal action.
3. Checking of contribution cards.

The inspection divisions were further organised. To a certain extent, it became necessary to do so on account of establishment of new Regional Offices. A reorganisation was effected to make the areas of inspection more compact and to ensure more effective inspection.

The Region-wise allocation of Inspectors for the previous year and the year under report is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Region	No. of Inspectors in 1957-58	No. of Inspectors in 1958-59
1. Andhra Pradesh		4	5
2. Assam	new region		1 Insurance Inspector- cum-Man- ager
3. Bihar		Do.	Do.
4. Bombay		17	24
5. Delhi		2	3
6. Kerala		2	3
7. Madhya Pradesh		4	4
8. Madras		6	7
9. Mysore		2	3
10. Punjab		3	4
11. Rajasthan		1	2
12. Uttar Pradesh		7	7
13. West Bengal		11	15

The Region-wise number of inspections carried out during the previous year and during the year under report are as follows:—

S. No.	Region	No. of Inspections in 1957-58	No. of Inspections in 1958-59
1.	Andhra Pradesh	436	847
2.	Bihar	new region	283
3.	Bombay	3281	3603
4.	Delhi	531	711
5.	Kerala	220	355
6.	Madhya Pradesh	275	503
7.	Madras	813	845
8.	Mysore	122	510
9.	Punjab	615	657
10.	Rajasthan	165	192
11.	Uttar Pradesh	827	665
12.	West Bengal	1796	2095

46. Employees' Insurance Courts.

The Employees' Insurance Courts have been set up in various implemented areas. A complete list of Employees' Insurance Courts set up upto the year under report is at Appendix XIX.

47. Legal Action.

During the year under report legal action against the defaulting employers continued according to the existing policy. Generally employers' special contribution is being recovered as arrears of land revenue under Section 73D of the Act, both in the implemented areas and in the non-implemented areas. Therefore, the number of applications filed with the Collectors and Certificate Officers in various places increased over the figures in previous years. The procedure of recovery of employers' special contribution as arrears of land revenue is simpler and default is minimised. The only difficulty is that in the absence of an inspection report, it is not possible to calculate the exact amount due from the employer. In such cases, it is also not possible to determine the coverage of a factory. Whenever it is found that the factory is covered on the basis of either the documents submitted by the factory or a report from the Inspector or any other reliable source, the employer is asked to pay the contributions. If the default continues for more than two quarters, action under Section 73D is taken.

Civil action under Section 75 is also being taken. This is confined mainly to the default in payment of employees' contribution in the implemented areas. Employees' Insurance Courts are working in almost all the towns where the Scheme has been implemented. Legal assistance is obtained wherever necessary in the Employees' Insurance Courts. In complicated cases involving legal dispute about the coverage of the factory or any other question, legal assistance is obtained from Government pleaders or private lawyers whose engagement is previously approved, but simple and straight forward cases are conducted by the staff of the Corporation.

Prosecution under Section 85 are also launched as and when necessity arises. The number of prosecutions during the year were 507 as against 365 in the previous year. Most of the employers comply with the provisions of the Act after the prosecution is launched. In such cases, prosecution is withdrawn after payment of legal charges by the employer. In case, the employer contests the case, and the prosecution succeeds the employer is fined.

The total number of legal cases conducted and recoveries effected during the year are shown in Appendix XI.

48. Action under Sections 66 and 67 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

During the period under report action under Section 66 was taken in 64 cases and a sum of Rs. 12,422.68 nP. was recovered. Similarly action under Section 67 was taken in 5 cases and Rs. 303.12 nP. was recovered.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SERVICE TO INSURED PERSONS

49. Registration of Insured Persons.

In accordance with the prescribed procedure, the process of registration of insurable employees under the Employees' State Insurance Act is carried out entirely at Regional Offices. The declaration forms are sent by the employers to the Regional Office, where insurance numbers are allotted and documents prepared. During the year, the work of registration has been decentralised and declaration forms are now received and dealt with in the Local Offices at places outside the Regional Headquarters. The new procedure was adopted in 14 centres in Madras, Local Offices in Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. It was also proposed to extend this procedure to other Local Offices.

The registration of families of insured persons for the purpose of extension of medical benefits to them, is also being done in the Local Offices situated outside the regional headquarters. The Local Office constitutes a self contained unit for all information relating to families as also for the issue of family identity card to enable the family to get medical care.

50. Identification of Insured Persons.

So far, the employers were required to record identification marks of insured persons on the declaration forms at the time of registration and those marks were later incorporated in the identity card issued by the Corporation. This facilitated proper identification of the insured person at the time when he claims cash benefit or seeks medical care. It was also decided that the employers may affix photographs on identity cards in lieu of identification marks and the Corporation would reimburse to such employers the cost of the photograph at the rate of 37 nP. per insured person if a photograph was affixed. On further examination, it was felt that the system of re-imbursement of the cost of photographs would involve a complicated procedure and would cause extra work both for the employers and the Corporation. It would result in the running of two systems side by side. The facility of reimbursement of cost of photographs has, therefore, been withdrawn.

However, in order to reduce the work at the employers' end and ensure the correct recording of the identification marks, it has been decided that the marks of identification should be recorded by the Insurance Medical Officer/Insurance Medical Practitioner on the identity card at the time of the insured person's first visit to the dispensary/clinic.

51. Decentralisation of the Issue of Duplicate Identity Cards.

Insured persons under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme are provided with identity cards which enable them to claim medical or cash benefits. In case of loss, defacement or destruction of the original identity card, a duplicate identity card is issued by the Corporation. So far, the duplicate identity cards were being issued by the Regional Office. This procedure resulted in delay in the issue of the duplicate identity cards and consequential inconvenience to the insured persons in obtaining benefits. It was, therefore, decided that duplicate identity cards should be issued on the spot by Local Office to which the insured person was attached, immediately on receipt of an application from him, so as to save him inconvenience and delay. This applies also to the issue of duplicate family identity cards.

52. Keeping of Contribution Cards at Local Office.

The title to and the rate of benefit admissible to an insured person is ascertained from the contribution card of the insured person. All these cards in the beginning were maintained at appropriate Regional Office and information was ascertained from the Regional Office by the Local Offices as and when claims arose. It was reported last year that with a view to avoiding delays in payment of sickness benefit, a new procedure of keeping the contribution cards at the Local Offices in Madhya Pradesh and Local Offices at Nagpur, Akola and Hinganghat in Bombay Region was being tried on an experimental basis. The procedure has been found to be working quite satisfactorily at all these places and accordingly, it was decided to extend this procedure to all Local Offices situated in towns other than the Regional Headquarters. Where there is more than one Local Office, in such places, contribution cards are placed centrally at one of the Local Offices selected for this purpose. This measure has met with outstanding success in that a major cause for delay in payments has been eliminated.

53. Payment of Benefits in cash to the Insured Persons by money-order at the cost of the Corporation.

It has been reported previously that at the request of the insured persons, cash benefits can be remitted by money-order at the cost of the Corporation, provided the amount of the benefit did not exceed Rs. 30/-. During the year, this limit was waived and now the cash benefit can be remitted by money-order irrespective of the amount involved. This concession is, however, provisional and is subject to review after June, 1959.

54. Enhancement of Maternity Benefit Rate.

The Corporation at its meeting held on the 14th August, 1958, passed a resolution in exercise of the powers vested in it under Section 99 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, enhancing the rate of maternity benefit granted under the Act. Under this resolution, the maternity benefit payable under Section 50(3)(i) of the Act will be double the rate of sickness benefit the insured women could have claimed in the benefit period in which confinement occurs or is expected to occur if she had been qualified to claim sickness benefit during that period, or Rs. 0.75 nP., whichever is greater. This resolution came into force with effect from 1st June, 1958. Under most of the State Maternity Benefit Acts, this benefit is payable at the rate of full daily wages but insured women entitled to medical benefit under the Employees' State Insurance Act could not claim this rate. The enhanced rate of benefit removes this disparity.

PAYMENT OF CASH BENEFITS

55. Entitlement.

The contribution and the benefit periods are generally of 6 months' duration each and the corresponding contribution and benefit periods are separated by an interval of 3 months. Title to sickness and maternity benefit in any benefit period is regulated by the contributions made in the corresponding contribution period preceding it. On the implementation of the Scheme in an area, an insured person does not become entitled to these benefits till the commencement of the first benefit period. He, however, continues to be entitled to these benefits during the entire benefit period if otherwise qualified, even if he ceases to be in an insurable employment. This situation accounts for the difference between the number of insured employees on the rolls of employers and the number of insured persons eligible for benefits. Similarly, title to medical care continues for sometime after the termination of insurable employment and so the number entitled to medical care at any time is more than the number of covered employees in insurable employment. This results in a difference between the number of insured employees and insured persons entitled to medical care. On the other hand, a person ceases to be covered for employment injury benefit as soon as he goes out of insurable employment. Thus the number exposed to the risk of employment injury is always equal to the number of covered persons on the rolls of an employer.

The relevant number of insured persons eligible for the various benefits is indicated in the appropriate Appendices. These numbers differ slightly from the number of persons entitled to various benefits i.e., medical benefit, sickness cash benefit and the employment injury benefit due to the above reasons as also due to coverage of new areas during the year from different date. Insured persons in new areas are not entitled to certain benefits for the whole year and accordingly, a proportionate number of insured persons who may be eligible for benefits throughout the year has been taken in account in arriving at the number of insured persons eligible for benefits as shown in the various appendices.

During the year under report, restricted medical benefit providing out-patient treatment and domiciliary confinement was extended to the families of insured persons in certain areas. The members of the families of insured persons become eligible for medical care in the already covered areas immediately on extension of such care to the families and in the new areas covered during the year, 13 weeks after the insured persons were themselves covered.

56. Number of Payments made.

Cash benefits are paid at the Local/Sub-Local/Pay Offices set up by the Corporation in different areas. The details of such offices set up till the end of the year under report is given in Appendices V and VI. The numbers of payments made in each State during 1958-59, are shown in Appendix XXI. It will be

observed from the statement that about 14 lakhs payments were made during 1958-59, giving an average of over 1.16 lakhs payments per month. The small number of payments in Assam, Bihar and Mysore are due to the fact that sickness benefit became payable in Bihar only later in 1958 and had not commenced in Assam and Mysore during the year under report.

57. Sickness Benefit.

(i) *Amount paid.*—As a result of the implementation of the Scheme in new areas, insured persons at Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh, at Beawar and Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan, at Patna, Katihar, Monghyr and Samastipur in Bihar, and at Hathras, Aligarh, Bareilly and Shikohabad in U.P. covering 33.6 thousand workers became eligible for cash sickness benefit during the year under report, which was after about nine months of the commencement of the Scheme in these areas. The total number of insured persons entitled to the benefit as on 31st March, 1959 was about 13.36 lakhs. Payments for sickness benefit made during the year under report and the comparative figures for the previous year are shown in Appendix XXII. It will be observed that during the year an amount of Rs. 180 lakhs was so paid as against Rs. 168 lakhs paid during 1957-58 i.e., an increase of 7% over the amount paid in the last year. This increase is primarily due to the increase in the coverage of workers. As from 1st June, 1956, insured persons suffering from tuberculosis are eligible for extended sickness cash benefit at a reduced rate for an additional period of 18 weeks, during the year under report. Rs. 5,64,482/- were paid to insured persons on this account as against Rs. 4,68,445/- paid in the previous year.

(ii) *Incidence of Sickness Benefit.*—It is instructive to compare little more closely the experience during the year under report with that in the preceding year, which was affected by the epidemic of influenza. The average number of benefit days per spell changed from 8.1 to 8.3 only, but the amount of benefit per spell showed a more appreciable increase from Rs. 16.4 to Rs. 17.1. The small change in the number of benefit days per spell was reflected by the small increase in the average daily sickness benefit rate from Rs. 2.04 to Rs. 2.06, leading to the observed increase in the amount of benefit per spell. While these elements of the sickness benefit costs showed a small increase, there was a small decline in the average number of fresh spells per insured person from 0.88 to 0.80. This decline was more potent than the small increase in the number of benefit days per spell resulting in a decline in the average number of benefit days per annum per insured employee from 7.1 to 6.6. The average amount paid per annum per insured employee also declined from Rs. 14.4 to Rs. 13.6. While these three averages in terms of per insured employee are less than those for 1957-58, they are distinctly higher than these for 1956-57, when the average per annum per employee for fresh spells was 0.67, for benefit days 5.4 and for amount paid Rs. 10.5, as against 0.80, 6.6, 13.6 respectively during 1958-59. The average number of spell per insured employee during 1957-58 could be expected to be higher than the average in 1958-59 in view of the widespread epidemic of influenza but its level in the later year seems to suggest that the stable value of the average is much above the 1956-57 average. The Scheme is expanding and it seems too early to say that the experience has stabilised. The possibility of the incidence of sickness benefit going up in future cannot be altogether ruled out in the present state of knowledge, particularly as new areas are still to be covered.

(iii) *Comparative Analysis.*—The three basic elements, which account for the sickness benefit costs, are average rate of benefit, average number of fresh spells per annum per insured employee and the average number of benefit days per spell. The data given in the table shows that there are marked levels of these averages in the country. The average benefit rate was well above Rs. 2 in the States of Bombay, Delhi, and Madhya Pradesh. It was Rs. 1.5 or a little over in other States except Kerala, where it was somewhat lower. The average number of fresh spells was round about one in the States of Andhra, Delhi, Kerala, Madras and Madhya Pradesh. It was distinctly lower in other States particularly in Punjab where it was very low, being only 0.28 in 1958-59. The number of benefit days per spell was at a higher level in Bombay (Vidharbha), Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Madras than in the other States. Due to these variations, the cost of sickness benefit in the various States also considerably varied. If the average wage level in a particular State is higher, the rate of contribution in that area will also be correspondingly higher and thus the average benefit rate is higher in that State. The higher average benefit rate cannot, therefore, be said to contribute to the higher cost of sickness benefit in an area. It is only the variations in the average number of fresh spells per annum per insured employee and the number of benefit days per spell which result in rather uneven distribution of the sickness benefit cost vis-à-vis the uniform contribution made by

employees in a particular wage group for covering the benefit. A continuous watch is kept over the incidence of sickness at the various centres with a view to checking any tendency towards laxity in granting sickness benefit. The relevant statistics received at the headquarters every month, are analysed and if any centre shows abnormal incidence, an enquiry is made with view to finding out whether this abnormality was due to the prevalence of some special seasonal or other diseases. If it is felt that medical certification has been unduly liberal the persons concerned are asked to be careful and, if necessary, the number of incapacity references calling for a second opinion from the Medical Referees of the Corporation is increased. Steps taken promptly act to check laxity in certification.

58. Maternity Benefit.

Maternity benefit payments made in each State during the year and the comparative figures for preceding years are shown in Appendix XXIII. It will be seen that during 1958-59 the amount paid as maternity was Rs. 10.26 lakhs, which is practically double the amount paid in 1957-58. The main reason for this sharp increase in the amount paid is the enhancement of the maternity benefit rate from half daily wage to full daily wage as from 1st June, 1958. Consequently, the average cash benefit paid per case increased from Rs. 131 to Rs. 189 during the year under review. The total amount paid also went up due to an 8% increase in the number of women covered mainly as a result of extension of the Scheme to new areas, but a good deal of the increase was due to an appreciable rise in the number of maternity cases coming up for benefit. The number of cases per 1000 insured women increased from 46 in 1957-58 to 59 in 1958-59. As in the previous years, insured women's failure to comply with the requirements of the Regulations due to ignorance or other *bonafide* reasons was liberally condoned during the year under review.

59. Temporary Disablement Benefit.

On the implementation of the Scheme in new areas mentioned in para 2 of the report, 78 thousand more workers became entitled to temporary disablement benefit during the year under report, thus bringing the total number of workers covered for the benefit as on 31st March 1959 to 14.14 lakhs. Payments for temporary disablement benefit made during the year under report and the comparative figures for the previous years are shown in Appendix XXIV. It will be seen that during the year 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 16.87 lakhs was paid as against Rs. 14.75 lakhs paid in 1957-58. The increase was primarily due to the increase in the number of insured employees covered for the benefit. The averages per annum per insured employee for fresh spells, benefit days and amount paid showed little change from the averages for the preceding year, being 0.03, 0.61 and 1.23 respectively. The number of benefit days per spell declined from 20 to 18 and the amount of benefit per spell from Rs. 39 to Rs. 37.

Compared to other States, the incidence of temporary disablement is generally higher in Delhi and Punjab. The number of benefit days per spell in the various States shows considerable variation from 17 to 27 days. In Delhi and Punjab the duration of temporary disablement has been usually low being only 9 and 7 days respectively.

60. Permanent Disablement Benefit.

The coverage of workers for this benefit was the same as in the case of temporary disablement benefit. The number of fresh permanent disablement cases admitted during the year under report and comparative figures for the previous years are shown in Appendix XXV. The number of fresh cases admitted during the year 1958-59 was 1,721 as against 1,574 during the previous year, but there was little change in the incidence rate per thousand insured employees, which remained at 1.3.

As permanent disablement benefit is in the form of a life annuity and the Scheme has been generally expanding, the number of beneficiaries on funds increased rather sharply from 4046 to 5763 and the amount disbursed as benefit from Rs. 3.09 lakhs to Rs. 4.70 lakhs. The Scheme is based on annual budgetary system, but in so far as long term liabilities like permanent disablement benefit and dependents benefit are concerned, appropriate reserve are set aside on the occurrence of an accident to meet the cost of periodical payments, as they arise. In view of the changed capitalisation bases adopted in the First Valuation of the Scheme, the capitalised value of the permanent disablement benefit claims in respect of fresh cases admitted during the year under report was determined on the basis of

1951 Census Life Table (male or female) and 3% rate of interest instead of adjusted 1931 Census Males Life Table and 3½% rate of interest. The effect of the change has been that the capitalised value per rupee of annual benefit now is Rs. 15·7 for men and Rs. 16·6 for women as against Rs. 13 in each case formerly. The Valuation Report brought out a deficit of Rs. 2·98 lakhs as on 31st March 1954, when the reserve fund stood at Rs. 3·79 lakhs. The figures include those in respect of dependants' benefit as well, for which also the capitalisation basis was similarly revised. The capitalised value of claims occurring between 31st March 1954 and 31st March, 1957, also needs revaluation on the changed basis. Necessary steps to determine the revised liability and to strengthen the reserve accordingly are being taken. The additions to the permanent disablement benefit reserve fund made after 31st March, 1954, were as follows:—

	No. of fresh cases admitted	Reserve Added (Fi- gures in thousands of rupees)
1954-55	238	370·0
1955-56	967	1037·4
1956-57	1141	1412·5
1957-58	1574	1503·5
1958-59	1721	2386·5

The permanent disablement benefit reserve fund as at the close of the year under review was Rs. 62·32 lakhs (net) after adding interest on investments and deducting the payments made.

The table shows that in most of the States, the rate of incidence of permanent disablement benefit is round about 1 per thousand but in Delhi and Bombay it has been consistently higher. In the year under report, the rate in Delhi was 2·9, slightly below that during the preceding years and in Bombay it was 1·5. On the other hand, it was consistently low in Madras, where it was at the usual level of 0·6 in the year under report.

61. Dependant's Benefit.

The coverage of the workers for this benefit was the same as in the case of temporary disablement benefit. The number of dependants' benefit cases arising during the year under report along with the capitalised value of the claims and comparative figures for the preceding years are given in Appendix XXVI. The number of fresh cases admitted for dependants' benefit increased from 69 to 100 during the year under review and the amount paid for the benefit of the dependants on the fund increased from Rs. 1·33 lakhs to about Rs. 1·91 lakhs.

At the end of the year under report, 788 dependants of deceased insured persons, as per details given below, were on the funds:

	During 1958-59	For cases arising Earlier
Widows	85	210
Sons and daughters	168	280
Fathers	3	6
Mothers	7	19
Other Children	2	8
TOTAL	265	523

A reference to the revision of the capitalisation basis has already been made in the preceding paragraph in connection with permanent disablement benefit reserves. The additions to the reserve fund for this benefit were as follows:—

	No. of fresh cases admitted	Addition to Reserves (Figures in thousands of rupees)
1954-55	24	105.0
1955-56	53	306.1
1956-57	58	517.8
1957-58	69	549.5
1958-59	100	931.5

The dependants' benefit reserve fund as at the close of the year under review was Rs. 21.75 lakhs (net) after adding interest on investments and deducting the payments made.

62. Other Benefits.

Other benefits which are being given to the insured persons are:—

- (i) payment of conveyance charges and/or compensation for loss of wages to insured persons required to appear before a medical board, medical referee or at a hospital;
- (ii) supply of artificial limbs and travelling and other expenses in connection therewith; and
- (iii) remittance of cash benefit by money order at the cost of the Corporation.

During the year under report, an amount of about Rs. 87,763 was spent on these benefits of which Rs. 17,922 was for supply of artificial limbs

63. Total cash benefits paid.

The total amount of cash benefit paid to the insured persons during the year under report, and comparative figures for the previous two years are as follows:—

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Year	Sickness benefit	Maternity benefit	Temporary disablement benefit	Dependant's benefit	Permanent Disablement benefit	Other Benefits	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Upto 1956-57	1,97.45	6.40	31.30	1.32	3.10	58	2,40.15
For 1957-58	1,72.81*	5.17	14.75	1.33	3.09	65	1,97.88
For 1958-59	1,85.43*	10.26	16.87	1.91	4.50	98	2,20.15
TOTAL	5,55.69	21.83	62.92	4.56	10.89	2,21	6,53.10

*Including extended sickness benefit.

64. Analysis of permanent disability cases.

An analysis of 1721 cases of permanent disability admitted during the year under report was made according to—(1) cause of accident (2) nature of injury (3) degree of disablement and (4) age and sex and the statistics are shown in the various appendices. The cause of accident and nature of injuries have been taken according to the classification recommended by the First International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva, 1923. In each case, accidents have been classified by State and industry. Besides the figures for the main industry groups those for certain selected industries in the main groups are also given. There is some difficulty in the interpretation of the tables, because the number exposed to risk by industry is not available. However, it is felt that even the data that are

presented will be found to be useful. There is another interesting tabulation in Appendix XXXI showing the distribution of accident and the degree of disability and wage groups.

The following comments on accidents by the more important characteristics may be made:—

(i) *By Industry.*—The relevant figures are shown in Appendix XXVII. The highest number of accidents were recorded in Textiles (837), followed at a distance by Metallic Minerals (254) and Engineering (184). Relative position seems to be in proportion to the number of insured employees in the various industries, but the incidence of accidents is considerably higher in the Metallic Mineral Industry even after allowing for the number of covered employees in the industry. The number of accidents in each industry was the highest in Bombay, mainly because of the number of employees covered in the industries there.

(ii) *By Cause of Accident.*—Appendix XXVIII-A shows the statistics by industry and Appendix XXVIII-B by State. As in previous years, accident due to "Working Machinery" was numerically the most important cause of accidents and accounted for 51.7% of the total accidents. The bulk of these occurred in the textile industry. Metallic Minerals accounted for more accidents due to this cause than may be expected according to the number of employees covered in this industry. The next important cause of accidents was "Falling Objects", which accounted for 12.3% of the cases. "Fall of Persons" claimed 6.6% of the total and "Stepping or Striking against objects" 5%. There was no material difference in the incidence of accidents according to various causes when compared with the position in the previous year. The incidence of accidents due to various causes was practically similar in most of the important industries, the chief causes being "working machinery", and, "falling objects". This incidence was also more or less similar in the various States, except in Delhi and West Bengal. Accidents due to "falling objects" were relatively more than those due to "fall of persons". In Bombay, the "fall of persons" accounted for a greater proportion of accidents than those due to "falling objects".

(iii) *By nature of injury.*—Statistics by industry are given in Appendix XXIX-A and by State in Appendix XXIX-B. 31.5% of injuries involved amputation. Of 28%, it was "cuts and lacerations" and 25.5% fracture. The corresponding percentages in the previous year were 27%, 28% and 21% respectively. The relative proportion of different kinds of injuries during the year under review was not very different from that in the previous year. The position in the various industries was more or less the same except that in Textiles, fractures accounted for a higher proportion of injuries. In paper and printing and metallic minerals, amputations were proportionately more. In Madras and West Bengal, there were proportionately more cases of cuts and lacerations than amputations; the position was the reverse in the remaining States in this regard. In all the States, the nature of accidents was mainly cuts and lacerations, amputations and fractures.

(iv) *Degree of disability.*—The statistics are shown by industry in Appendix XXX-A and by State in Appendix XXX-B. Appendix XXXI shows the number of cases according to the wage groups classified by percentage of disability. It is seen that in 45% of cases, the assessment was only provisional. An analysis of the figures of finally decided cases shows that in 65% of cases, the disability did not exceed 15%. In these cases, the extent of disability in 22.5% of the cases was below 5%, and in another 27.8%, it was between 5-10%. There was a sharp reduction in the number of cases of higher disability. Only in 6.8% of cases, the extent of disability was more than 50%. The percentage distribution of the extent of disability is markedly different for the lower disability when compared with the position in the previous year. In that year, 41% had disability below 5%, 23% between 5-10% and 7% between 10-15%. The statistics for the two years indicate an appreciable increase in the extent of disability during the year under report.

Appendix XXX-A shows interesting variation in the extent of disability between the various industries. The average disability was the highest in the Food-Beverages and Tobacco, being 24.7%. It was followed by Paper and Printing with an average of 19.7%. Transport had an average of 17.4% and non-metallic 17.8%. The remaining industries had averages slightly below 15%. It is a redeeming feature that Metallic Minerals, which had a higher incidence of accidents, recorded the lowest average percentage of disability, the figure being 11%.

Appendix XXXI shows the interesting feature that 82% of accidents are concentrated in the wage group Rs. 52-156. This wage group mainly covers the machine and process operatives. A very small percentage of accidents are accounted for

in the lower and higher wage groups. The distribution is fairly symmetrical. The distribution of the extent of disability in the various wage groups is more or less similar.

(v) *Age and Sex.*—The number of accidents by State classified according to age groups is given in Appendix XXXII. Women employees form nearly 8% of the workers covered by the Scheme but the number of accidents to insured women was only 15 in a total of 1721. This indicates that the accidents to women are fewer as compared to those occurring to men. Workers are mainly concentrated in the age groups 23-37 and therefore quite naturally the number of accidents in this age group was very high. However, considering the number of workers in the age group 18-22, the number of accidents in this group was proportionately higher. This may be so to the insured persons in this age group being inexperienced.

65. Valuation for First Quinquennium.

The final report on the first valuation of the Corporation for the period 1949-54 was received towards the close of the year under report. The Valuer compared the actual cost of granting the various benefits with the estimated cost on the bases assumed in fixing the contribution rates and brought out a surplus of Rs. 1392 lakhs as on 31st March 1958 as per following details.

	In lakhs of Rupees.		
	Estimated cost on contribution basis	Actual cost	Surplus (1) — (2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Sickness Benefit	16,48.35	3,70.27	12,71.08
Temporary Disablement Benefit	2,43.12	1,07.94	4,81.34
Permanent Benefit	2,92.59		
Dependents' Benefit	53.57		
Maternity Benefit	1,19.50		
Medical Benefit	4,49.17	3,39.01	1,10.61
Surplus on benefit payments :			19,77.52
Administration	4,12.09	2,25.56	1,86.53
<i>Add</i>			21,64.05
Rent, interest, miscellaneous receipts etc.			1,04.07
<i>Less</i>			22,68.52
Short-fall of Employer's Special Contribution below Scheduled I contribution			8,76.62
<i>Total surplus</i>			13,91.90

In view of the very favourable experience of the Scheme, he felt confident in relaxing the basic assumptions on which the Scheduled contribution rates are based. The most important revision is the provision of 8 days of sickness benefit in place of 16 days adopted in the contribution rates. It is considered that the experience so far has been milder but it seems too early to feel quite certain of the continued mild experience in future particularly, because the Scheme is expanding and would be covering new areas. It may yet take sometime before it can be felt that we have reached somewhere near a stable level. India is a vast country with varied levels of sickness incidence and is liable to out-break of particular diseases in one part or the other. On the basis of the revised valuation of assumption, the Valuer has made out that a total at Rs. 44.7 per annum per employee may be considered to be available for medical care if Schedule I rates are charged from the employers and the employees. At present all insured persons are covered for medical care and this benefit, on a restricted scale, is being gradually extended to their families also. It is estimated that the cost of medical care to an insured person and his family at the present scale would come to Rs. 48 per annum per employee. The cost is to be shared between the Corporation and the State

Governments in the ratio of 7:1 which means that the share of the Corporation on account of the cost of medical care would be Rs. 42 per annum per employee. Thus, a balance of Rs. 2.7 per annum per employee is brought out as available for further extension of benefits.

The Valuer has remarked that this margin is too small for enlarging the scope of the restricted medical care of the families under which they are eligible for the out-patient treatment and domiciliary confinement. It is estimated that the cost of medical care to the families including insured persons would be Rs. 56/- per annum per employee. On the assumption that the excess margin is to be so utilised, the total amount available for medical care for the insured person and his family, including the State Government's share of 1/8th of the total cost, would be Rs. 51.1 per employee.

The Valuer has suggested, in the alternative, that this margin may be utilised for implementing the recommendation of the Study Group on Social Security that the quantum of cash benefits at present granted under the Employees' State Insurance Act should be augmented as follows:—

- (i) Sickness benefit should be payable upto a maximum period of 13 weeks in any three benefit periods of 26 or 27 weeks each.
- (ii) Extended sickness benefit at full normal benefit rate may be granted in case of tuberculosis, or other prescribed long term diseases for a further period of 39 weeks but only to such persons as have completed at least two years of qualifying service.

He has argued that the additional provision of 2 days for the above purpose will cost Rs. 3.5 per annum per employee as against the available margin of Rs. 2.7. He has expressed the hope that it will be possible to draw conveniently upon the margin in the finally adopted actuarial bases of Valuation to cover the deficit of Rs. 0.8 per annum per employee.

Based on the actual accounts, the Report shows a surplus of Rs. 315.35 lakhs, as a result of working during 1948-54, and an additional surplus of Rs. 1,078.37 lakhs during the 1954-58, making a total surplus of Rs. 1,390.92 lakhs as on 31st March 1958. The Valuer has given the break-up by source of these surplus figures. The figures relating to the entire period 1948-58 show that the actual cost in the cases of sickness benefit and disablement benefits was about 1/5th of the estimated cost on contribution basis, and in the cases of maternity 1/10th, medical benefit 3/4th and administration (covering share of Corporation only), $\frac{1}{3}$. Thus, there were large savings from all sources, sickness benefit contributing more than 50% of the total surplus of Rs. 2,164.05 lakhs from all these sources. To this should be added the income of Rs. 104.47 lakhs on account of rent, interest and miscellaneous receipts and subtracted the shortfall of Rs. 876.62 lakhs, arising out of the fact that employers' special contribution was below the income expected, if Schedule-I contribution rate, were in force.

The Report contains an interesting conclusion that during 1948-54, contribution income from employers' special contribution was Rs. 189.92 lakhs in excess of that expected on Schedule-I rates but during 1954-58 there was a short fall of Rs. 1,066.54 lakhs. Employees have been paying Schedule-I rates and hence the entire shortfall of Rs. 877 lakhs is due to employers' contribution being below Schedule-I rates. It is calculated that the employers would have paid Rs. 1,512 lakhs more, if Schedule-I rates were in force. Thus, employers' contribution to the surplus is Rs. 635 lakhs, against employees' similar contribution of Rs. 756 lakhs.

The reserve fund for permanent disablement and dependants benefit as on 31st March, 1954 stood at Rs. 3,78,749. The report brings out a deficit to the extent of Rs. 2,97,853 in the Fund.

The Report has commended the favourable experience of the Scheme but it strikes a note of warning that "any attempt to extend medical care to families of insured persons without at the same time raising the contribution income from the employers to the required level or in other words without raising the rates of the employers' contribution, is bound to make an encroachment on the funds accumulated by the Corporation upto now and thus come in the way of the Corporation's development plans including its programme for building hospitals in the various States".

The Valuer has also commented on the working of the Scheme as follows:—

"The statutory provisions with respect to the eligibility for the various benefits, the manner in which the rate of benefit has to be calculated, etc. leave an impression that all these tend to make the administrative working somewhat intricate. Undoubtedly, these conditions etc. were adopted for reasons dictated by prudence. A

heavy responsibility was cast on those who had to advise Government in this matter and I have a fair idea of the reasons which impelled the original recommendations on which was built the superstructure of the Act as it stands. However, I believe that it would not be disputed that the experience gathered up to now is extensive enough to permit an examination as to in what direction the Scheme could be simplified, without in any way relaxing the protection sought in the imposition of the various conditions, rules, etc. Every simplification would have the advantage that, on the one hand, the beneficiary, viz., the employee would be capable of a clearer understanding of his own rights under the Scheme and, on the other, there would be a simplification in administration which would cut down administrative costs."

BUDGET AND FINANCE

66. Financial and Accounting Arrangements.

(a) The Revised Estimates for the year 1958-59 and Budget Estimates for 1959-60 were adopted by the Corporation at its meeting held on 1st April 1959 with the recommendation that Rs. 1 lakh may be provided for the amenities for the staff of the Corporation by re-appropriation of funds. These estimates as adopted by the Corporation have since been approved by Central Government.

(b) The audit of the accounts of the Corporation for the year 1957-58 was conducted as in the previous years, by the Government auditors (Accountant General, Central Revenues) appointed by the Central Government during the year 1958-59. At the instance of the Central Government, the Comptroller and Auditor General in India has appointed the Accountant General, Central Revenues to carry out the audit for the year 1958-59.

(c) During the year under Report, 26 Bank Accounts for the Local and Sub-Local Offices including 6 Accounts for the Regional Offices were opened with the State Bank of India as indicated below:

State Bank of India in :—

(i) Assam State	6 Accounts	(2 for Regional Office)
(ii) Bihar State	2 Accounts	(for Regional Office)
(iii) Kerala State	3 Accounts	
(iv) Madras State	7 Accounts	
(v) Orissa State	5 Accounts	(2 for Regional Office)
(vi) U.P. State	3 Accounts	

Arrangements were also made for the sale of the Employees' State Insurance Contribution Stamps with the branches of State Bank of India referred to above in addition to 2 more branches of that Bank.

During the year under report, Sub-Local Office Accounts with the State Bank of India, as indicated below, were converted into Local Office Accounts on up-grading of the Sub-Local Offices to full-fledged Local Offices:—

In Bombay State	1 Account
In Madhya Pradesh	2 Accounts
In Madras State	1 Account
In Punjab State	1 Account

During the year under report, two Accounts of the Local Offices were transferred as stated below:—

State	From	To
Madras	Central Bank of India Ltd. Ambalamudram.	State Bank of India, Ambalamudram.
Kerala	State Bank of India, Cochin.	Central Bank of India Ltd., Alwaye.

During the year under report, two Accounts of the Sub-Local Offices at Udyogamandal and Ernakulam were closed as these Sub-Local Offices were down-graded as Pay Offices.

67. Investments.

After meeting the expenditure during the year under report, a sum of Rs. 4,25,46,325-58 nP (gross) was invested in the Government Securities including 12 Year Postal Cash Certificates and Short Term Deposits with State Bank of India, New Delhi. This brought the total amount invested, including investments relating to certain reserve funds upto the close of the year to Rs. 16,45,31,586-91 nP. (net) after excluding Rs 1,67,98,036-11 nP. for securities realised. The details of the securities held as on the 31st March, 1959, are given in the statement in Appendix XXXIII.

68. Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet.

The Balance Sheet of the Corporation for the year 1957-58 as certified correct by the auditors of the Corporation is given in Appendix XXXIV. The statement at Appendix XXXV gives the income and expenditure Account of the Corporation for the year 1958-59.

69. Relative Cost of Administration.

The statement at Appendix XXXVI shows the relative cost of administration for five years. The statement below shows the comparative *pro rata* cost of administration per insured employee during the last four years 1955-56 to 1958-59. The slight rise in cost is mainly due to revision of yardstick and also the comparative higher cost of administration in smaller regions.

1955-56	. . . . .	Rs. 5.10	per insured employee
1956-57	. . . . .	Rs. 4.59	Do.
1957-58	. . . . .	Rs. 5.16	Do.
1958-59	. . . . .	Rs. 5.28	Do.

APPENDIX I

Areas where the Scheme had been enforced up to the end of the year 1958-59 the number of employees, insured persons covered in each area, the dates of implementation and of extension of medical care to families

Region	State	Area	Date of implementation	Date of Extension of Medical care for families	No. of Employees as on 31-3-59	Estimated No. of insured persons at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hyderabad	Andhra	Hyderabad & Secundrabad Chittivalsa, Eluru, Guntur, Mangalagiri, Nellimarla, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam	1-5-1955 9-10-1955	26-1-1959 26-1-1959	16,750 16,250	36,500
Gauhati	Assam	Gauhati, Dhubri, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia-Makum	28-9-1958	28-12-1958	3,000	3,500
Patna	Bihar	Patna, Monghyr, Katihar and Samastipur	15-12-1957	2-10-1958	16,500	17,500
Bombay	Bombay	Nagpur Akola, and Hinganghat Greater Bombay	11-7-1954 27-5-1956 3-10-1954	.. .. ..	28,700 15,300 5,20,000	47,500 5,82,500
Delhi	Union Territory of Delhi	Union Territory of Delhi	24-2-1952	..	48,500	55,000
Trichur	Kerala	Alleppey, Quilon, Trichur, Alwaye and Ernakulam Trivandrum	16-9-1956 31-8-1958	.. ..	30,150 1,850	34,000
Indore	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Indore Ujjain Ratlam Burhanpur Jabalpur	23-1-1955 23-1-1955 23-1-1955 23-1-1955 2-9-1956 29-9-1957	15-2-1959 26-1-1959 1-3-1955 1-3-1959 15-2-1959 26-1-1959	18,100 27,450 12,900 2,350 3,300 3,400	75,000
Madras	Madras	Coimbatore Madras Madurai, Ambasamudram, and Tuticorin Salem, Udumalpet, Mettur, and Tiruppur	23-1-1955 20-11-1955 28-10-1955 30-11-1958	.. .. .. ..	51,250 56,350 31,200 16,700	1,68,500

Amritsar . . . Punjab . . .	Ambala, Amritsar, (Chhehrata), Batala, Bhiwani, Yamunanagar, Jullundur and Ludhiana }	17-5-1953	1-11-1958	36,000	38,000
Bangalore . . . Mysore . . .	Bangalore	27-7-1953	26-10-1958	48,000	53,000
Jaipur . . . Rajasthan . . .	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Pali-Marwar, Lakheri and Bhilwara	2-12-1956	2-10-1958	14,050	26,500
	Beawar	27-10-1957	(Except Lakheri)	5,360	
	Sawai-Madhopur	2-3-1958	2-10-1958	2,150	
	Dholpur and Sriganganagar	29-3-1959	..	2,500	
Kanpur . . . U.P. . . .	Kanpur area	24-2-1952	..	86,050	1,49,000
	Lucknow, Agra and Saharanpur	15-1-1956	..	18,050	
	Allahabad, Varanasi, Rampur and Kalyanpur	31-3-1957	..	13,150	
	Hathras, Aligarh, Bareilly and Shikohabad	30-3-1958	..	6,250	
	Sahjanwa, Mirzapur, Gaziabad and Modinagar	29-3-1959	..	6,000	
Calcutta . . . W-Bengal . . .	Calcutta City and Howrah Distt.	14-8-1955	..	2,56,000	2,95,500
TOTAL				14,13,500	15,87,000

APPENDIX II

Tentative Programme of Implementation of Employees' State Insurance Scheme in the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61.

State	Areas	No. of employees/ Family units	1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
			Target Employees	Date for extension Families	Target date for extension Employees	Families	Target date for extension Employees	Families
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Chittivasa, Nellimarla, Vijayawada, Vishakapatnam, Guntur, Eluru, Manglagiri & Secunderabad .	27,000 (F.U.)	..	1-11-58				
	Warangal and Sirpur Adoni, Kurnool, Guntakal, Kakenada, Rajahmundry, Anakapally and Masulipatam	14,500			1-4-59	1-7-59		
Assam	Gauhati, Tinsukia-Makum, dhubri and Dibrugarh	10,000					1-4-60	1-7-60
	Digboi, Margarihata and Jorhat .	4,000 5,000	28-9-58	28-12-58			1-4-60	1-7-60
Bihar	Patna, Katihar, Monghyr and Samastipur	15,500		2-10-58				
	Dalmianagar, Banjori, Marhowrah, Japla, Mugma, Chirkunda, Kumardhubi and Sindri .	32,000			1-7-59	1-10-59		
Bombay	Jamshedpur, Golmuri, Ghatsiala, Jhinkpani and Kandra .	56,000					1-4-60	1-7-60
	Mazaffarpur, Ranchi, Khalaria, Baniadih, Dhanbad Bansjora, Jharia, Nirsachati and Bhagalpur	9,000					1-9-60	1-12-60
Bombay	(1) Ahmedabad	1,47,000			1-4-59	1-4-59		
	(2) Greater Bombay, Nagpur, Akola & Hinghanghat	5,24,000 (F.U.)				1-4-59		

Delhi Administration	(3) Sholapur, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Morvi, Porbunder Surendranagar and Aurangabad	50,000	1-10-59	1-10-60	
	Baroda, Poona, Barsi, Navsari, Surat, Satara, Billimora, Nanded, Kalol and Petlad	80,000		1-4-60	1-7-60
	Dapodi, Pimpri, Bhor, Ogalwadi, Kirloskarwadi, Sangli, Miraj, Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Jalgaon, Chalisgaon, Amalner, Dhulia, Parrera, Broach, Cambay, Sevelia, Sidhpur, Kadi, Bandner, Ellichpur, Bellarpur, Pulgaon, Mahuwa, Dhra- ngadhra, Wankaner, Sika, Mithapur, and Dwarka	50,000		1-9-60	1-12-60
	Delhi	47,000 (F.U.)		1-4-59	
	Trivandrum,	4,000	31-8-58		
	Kozhikode and Feroke	16,000	1-12-58		
	Quilon, Alleppey, Trichur, Ernakulam, Alwaye, Alagapanagar, Trivandrum, Kozhikode and Feroke	50,000		1-4-59	
	Cannanore, Kundara, Punalur, Kottayam, Cochin, Parambavoor, Chalakudy, Palghat, Ottapalam, Ponnani, Ballipattam and Tellicherry	22,000	1-7-59	1-10-59	
	Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain, Ratlam, Burhanpur and Jabalpur	67,000 (F.U.)	1-12-58		
	Rajnandgaon and Kymore	7,500	1-7-59	1-10-59	
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Katni, Nagda, Nepanagar, Raigarh, Satna, Dewas, Mandasaur, Raipur	13,000			
	Triuppur, Udumalpet, Salem and Mettur	20,500	1-11-58		
	Peelamdu, Perianaickenpalayam, Trichy, Dalmiapuram, Cauverynagar, Usilampatti, Koilpatti, Sivakasi, Rajapalayam and Ranipet	18,000	1-2-59		
Kerala					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Coimbatore, Madras, Madurai, Ambasamudram and Tuticorin	1,34,000 (F.U.)				1-7-59		
	Sivakasi, Mettur, Tiruppur, Udumalpet, Salem, Trichy, Koilparti, Peelamedu, Perianaickenpalayam, Dalmiapuram, Cauverynagar, Usilampatti, Rajapalayam and Ranipet	38,500 (F.U.)				1-10-59		
	Sarvanappatti, Erode, Madukarai, Pollachi, Talaiyathur, Vaniyambadi, Gudiyatham, Pudukkottai, Dindigul and Shencottah	10,000					1-4-60	1-7-60
Mysore	Bangalore	50,000	27-7-58	28-10-58				
	Hubli, Gulbarga, Mysore, Devanlore, Mangalore and Bhadravati	30,500			1-7-59	1-10-59		
	Nanjangud, Mandya, Shivanasamudram, Shimoga, Hassan, Dharwar, Bagalkot, Belgaum, Udipi, Koppal, Bellary, Harihar and Chitapur	13,000					1-4-60	1-7-60
Punjab	Amritsar, Abdullapur, Batala, Bhiwani, Verka, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ambala and Chheharta	55,000 (F.U.)		1-11-58				
	Dhariwal	3,000	1-12-58	1-2-59				
	Faridabad, Phagwara, Sonapat, Surajpur, Hissar, Govindgarh, Kapurthala, Panipat and Kharar	17,000			1-4-59	1-7-59		
Orissa	Barajarnagar, Cuttack, Chaudwar, Barang and Raigangpur	17,000	1-1-59			1-4-59		
Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Pali Marwar, Bhihara, Beawar and Sawai Madhopur	17,000 (F.U.)		2-10-59				

	Sriganganagar, Kishanganar	2,500		1-4-59	1-7-59	
	Lakheri	2,000			1-7-59	
		(F.U.)				
Uttar Pradesh	Udaipur, Ajmer, Dholpur and Kotah	4,000				1-4-60
	Ghaziabad, Meerut and Modinagar	10,000	1-3-59			1-7-60
	Kanpur, Agra, Lucknow, Sharanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Rampur, Kalanpur, Barcilly, Hathras, Aligarh and Shikohabad	1,35,000			1-7-59	
		(F.U.)				
	Ghaziabad, Meerut nad Modinagar	10,000			1-7-59	
		(F.U.)				
West Bengal	Mirzapur, Firozabad Harangaon, Churk, Gazipur, Sahianwa, Jhansi, Izamnagar and Roorkee	9,500				
	Calcutta and Howrah	2,50,000	1-1-59	1-10-59	1-1-60	
		(F.U.)				
	[(Greater Calcutta) Garden Beach, Behala-Jadavpur, Tollygung, Bata-nagar, Budge-Budge, Alambazar, Dum Dum, Dum Dum Cantt., Ka-marhati, Belgharia, Panihati, Khar-dan, Titaghar, Barrackpore, Ga-rulia, Jagatdal, Shamnagar, Kanki-nara, Bhatpara, Naihati and Garifa, Rishra, Serampore, Baidyabati, Telinpara, Bhadraswar, Konnagar, Bansberia, Sahaganj, Uttarpara, Tribeni and Chandenagar	2,75,000	1-3-59			
	[(Greater Calcutta) Garden Beach, Be-hala-Jadavpur, Tollygung, Bata-nagar, Budge-Budge, Alambazar, Dum Dum, Dum Dum Cantt., Kamarhati, Bel-gharia, Panihati, Khardan, Tittaghar, Barrackpore, Garulia, Jagatdal, Shyamnagar, Kankinara, Bhatpara, Naihati and Garifa, Rishra, Serampore, Baidyabati, Telinpara, Bhadraswar, Konnagar, Bansbaria, Sahaganj, Uttarpara, Tribeni and Chander-nagar	2,75,000			1-6-59	
	Raniganj, Asansol, Burnpur, Surya-nagar, Rupnarayanpur, Kulti and Joykanagar	35,000				
					1-4-60	1-7-60

APPENDIX

Staff Authorised as on

Sl. No.	Designation of post	Hqtrs.		Andhra		Assam		Bihar		Bombay		Calcu- tta		Delhi	
		RO	LO	RO	LO	RO	LO	RO	LO	RO	LO	RO	LO	RO	LO
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Director General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Chief Accounts Officer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Insurance Commissioner	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Medical Commissioner	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Actuary	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Regional Director	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
7.	Deputy Insurance Commissioner	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Director of Establishment	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Assistant Insurance Commis- sioner/Deputy Regional Di- rector	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	..
10.	Assistant Medical Commissioner	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Planning Officer (Medical)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Medical Referee	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	1	..	..
13.	Assistant Accounts Officer	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
14.	Assistant Director of Establish- ment	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Assistant Regional Director/ Manager Grade I	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	12	3	7	..	1	..
16.	Deputy Assistant Accounts Officer	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
17.	Section Officer	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Junior Superintendent	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	P.S. to D.G.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Insurance Inspector/Manager Grade II	..	5	3	..	1	2	2	24	16	15	9	3	2	..
21.	Personal Assistant	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Assistant/Head Clerk	18	2	..	1	..	2	..	15	12	11	5	4	2	..
23.	Artist	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	U.D.C. Incharge	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	3	11	3	8	1	2	..
25.	Upper Division Clerk	36	5	5	1	2	4	2	65	49	48	28	15	5	..
26.	Stenographer	7	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	4	..	1	..	..
27.	Cashier	1	1	6	1	1	1	2	1	32	1	17	1	6	..
28.	Lower Division Clerk/Adrema Operator	50	19	13	4	1	13	4	164	151	119	99	33	16	..
29.	Gestetner Operator	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	Jamadar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31.	Daftry/Record Sorter	10	5	6	2	1	4	3	42	42	33	27	10	4	..
32.	Peon	27	4	4	2	..	5	2	27	48	18	28	8	6	..
33.	Chowkidar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
34.	Farash	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
35.	Sweeper	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	6	2	2	1	..	..

III

31st March, 1959

[illegible]

APPENDIX IV

Appointments made on the basis of direct recruitment and by departmental promotions during the year 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sl. No.	Designation of post	Appointments made during								
		1956-57			1957-58			1958-59		
		On the basis of direct recruitment	By departmental promotion	Total	On the basis of direct recruitment	By departmental promotion	Total	On the basis of direct recruitment	By departmental promotion	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Assistant Insurance Commissioner/Deputy Regional Director	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	3
2.	Medical Referee	7	..	7	1	..	1	..	..	..
3.	Assistant Director of Establishment	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Dy. A.A.O.	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	3
5.	Manager Grade I/Assistant Regional Director	3	3	6	2	..	2	..	8	8
6.	Section Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
7.	Junior Superintendent	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Manager Grade II/ Ins. Inspector	..	5	5	14	7	21	5	32	37
9.	Personal Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
10.	Assistant	..	2	2	..	6	6	..	1	1
11.	Head Clerk	1	12	13	..	13	13	1	37	38
12.	Social Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Upper Division Clerk In-charge	..	29	29	..	24	24	..	43	43
14.	Upper Division Clerk	62	41	103	48	49	97	66	32	..
15.	Stenographer	11	..	11	9	..	9	9	..	9
16.	Cashier	14	19	33	5	45	50	..	38	28
17.	Lower Division Clerk/Adrema Operator	272	10	282	375	..	375	203	..	203
18.	Gestetner Operator	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
19.	Daftry/Record Sorter	43	40	83	95	19	114	54	47	101
20.	Peon/Chowkidar/Farash/ Sweeper	94	..	94	100	..	100	141	..	141

APPENDIX V

Total number of Offices as on 31st March, 1959

Serial No.	Name of the Offices	Andhra	Assam	Bihar	Bombay	Delhi	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Madras	Mysoor	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Total
1	Local Offices	3	2	2	23	3	4	7	11	3	..	5	4	16	13	96
2	Sub-local Offices	3	2	2	3	1	1	..	4	2	..	1	6	6	1	32
3	Inspection Offices	4	..	2	20	2	3	3	6	2	..	3	2	5	12	64
4	Pay Offices	4	1	..	2	3	3	..	2	3	..	2	1	2	1	42
TOTAL		14	5	6	48	9	11	10	23	10	..	11	13	29	27	216

Grand Total : 216

APPENDIX VI

Local/Sub-Local Pay Inspection Offices as on 31st March 1959

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Address	Status
1	2	3	4
KANPUR REGION			
Regional Office, 7 202, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur			
1	Kanpur	7/202, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur 7/259, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur	Inspection Offices (Three)
2	Chamanganj	105/647, Fahimbad, Kanpur	Local Office
3	Darshanpurwa	Tea Stall Building, Dar-shanpur- wa, Opp. J.K. Jute Mills, Kan- pur.	Local Office
4	Mirpur	21, Khapra Mohal, Kanpur	Local Office
5	Rambagh	111/30, Brahm Nagar, Kanpur	Local Office
6	Juhi	83-A/4, Juhi Khurd, Near Police Chowk, Hamirpore Road, Kanpur.	Local Office
7	Gwaltoli	Flat No. 1 at 14/5, Gwaltoli above Employment Sub-Office, Kan- pur.	Local Office
7 (a)	Nawabganj	1/228, Nawabganj, Kanpur	Sub-Local Office
8	Larauche Road	78/46-A, near Capital Talkies, Larauche Road, Kanpur.	Local Office
9	Lucknow	Laxmi Bhawan, Goods Shed Road, Aish Bagh, Lucknow	Local Office
10	Agra	1056, Gaushala Lane, Belonganj, Agra.	Local Office
10 (a)	Shikohabad	265-A Nai Basti, Shikohabad	Sub-Local Office
11	Saharanpur	7/2, Co-operative Assurance Build- ing, near Straw Board Mill, Ambala Road, Saharanpur.	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Office
12	Banaras	B-24, Mahamaya Lahurabir, Varanasi.	Local Office
13	Rampur	Flat No. 12, Iban Ali Building, Adjoining Civil Lines, Rampur.	Local Office
14	Bareilly	109, Civil Lines, Kamala Nehru Marg, Bareilly.	Sub-Local Office
15	Allahabad	Nawab Mohd. Yusuf Building, Kothi No. 2, Mohd. Yusuf Road, Allahabad.	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Office
16	Mirzapur	House of Abdul Samad, Mohalla Imbah, Lal Digge, Mirzapur.	Sub-Local Office
17	Gobind Nagar		Pay Office
18	Jajmau		Pay Office
19	Hathras	Gopal Building, 2577, Kilah Ward, Mendugate, Hathras City.	Local Office
20	Aligarh	Kothi Sahib Singh, Sasni Gate Aligarh.	Sub-Local Office
21	Sahjanwah	Jute & Oil Mills, Sahjanwah	Local Office
22	Modinagar	17/T, Govindpur, Modinagar	Local Office
23	Ghaziabad	Malhotra Building, Bagh Bhatiaji, New C.B.C. Stores, Ghaziabad.	Sub-Local Office

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DELHI REGION

Regional Office, B-9 Pusa Road, New Delhi

1	Delhi	B-9, Pusa Road, New Delhi	Inspection Offices (Two)
2	Kishanganj	Near Pirki Bagichi, Andha Mughal Kishanganj, Delhi.	Local Office
2	(a) Industrial area	E.S.I. Dispensary, New Industrial Area, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi.	Sub-Local Office
3	Subzimandi	Behind Birla Mills, Roshanara Extention Scheme, Subzimandi, Delhi.	Local Office
4	Ajmeri Gate	8-B, Jindal Trust Building, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.	Local Office
4	(a) Shahdara	E.S.I. Dispensary, Varma Castle, G.T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi.	Pay Office
4	(b) Factory Road	E.S.I. Dispensary, Factory Road Vinay Nagar, New Delhi.	Pay Office
4	(c) Jangpura	Hindustan Housing Factory, (Private) Ltd. Jangpura, New Delhi.	Pay Office.

PUNJAB REGION

Regional Office, 1016-A/XIII, Circular Road, Amritsar

1	Amritsar	1016-A/XIII, Circular Road, near Medical College, Amritsar.	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Office
2	Chhehrata	C/o P.O. Rayon & Silk Mills, G.T. Road, Chhehrata.	Sub-Local Office
3	Barala	G.T. Road Barala	Pay Office.
4	Ludhiana	B-VIII-164, Purana Lakkar Bazar, Ludhiana.	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Office
5	Jullundur	Raja Kothi, Ada Bastian, Jullundur	Local Office
6	Bhiwani	Seth Kirori Mal Building, Opp. Tehsil Headquarters, Station Road, Bhiwani.	Local Office
7	Abdullapur	R-523, Model Town, Yamunanagar District Ambala.	Local Office
8	Ambala	Building of Sri Puran Chand, Advocate, Grain Market, Ambala.	Inspection Office
9	Jagadhari	M/s Sibu Metal Works, Jagadhari	Pay Office.

RAJASTHAN REGION

Regional Office, A.K. Mukerjee's Building, Railway Station Road, Jaipur

1	Jaipur	A.K. Mukerjee's Building, Railway Station Road, Jaipur.	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Offices (Two)
2	Dholpur		Sub-Local Office

1	2	3	4
3	Sawai Madhopur	153/184, Ram Krishna Loh C/o M's. Jaipur Udyog Ltd. Sawai Madhopur.	Sub-Local Office
4	Lakheri	S.U. Qtr. 63, near Hospital, Lakheri	Sub-Local Office
5	Jodhpur	787, Chapsani Road, No. 5, Sardar-pur, Jodhpur.	Local Office
6	Bikaner	Building of Shri Manakchand Daga Ganga Sahai Road, Bikaner.	Sub-Local Office
7	Pali-Marwar	Gandhi Metal Mills Compound, near Railway Station, Pali-Marwar.	Sub-Local Office
8	Beawar	M.D. Bhargava's House, Diggi Mohalla, Beawar.	Local Office
9	Bhilwara	Ram Kunj Post, Rajendra Marg, Bhopal Ganj, Bhilwara.	Sub-Local Office
10	Ganga Nagar		Local Office
11	Kishangarh		Pay Office

MADHYA PRADESH REGION

Regional Office, 65, Race Course Road, Indore

1	Indore	65, Race Course Road, Indore	(1) Local Office Mill Area, (2) Inspection Offices (Two)
2	Indore	40, Khatipura Road, Indore City	City Local Office
3	Burhanpur	Station Road, Lal Baug, Burhanpur	Local Office
4	Gwalior	Ashoka Cafeteria, Hasira, Gwalior	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Office
5	Ujjain	Sabu Building, Opp. Madhav Nagar, Free Ganj Ujjain.	Local Office
6	Ratlam	Kataria Building, New Road, Ratlam.	Local Office
7	Jabalpore	Ghampur East, Lalhatti, Jabal-pore.	Local Office

BOMBAY REGION

Regional Office, ESIC Building, Colaba, Bombay-5

1	Colaba	E.S.I.C. Building, Colaba, Bom-bay-5.	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Offices (Twelve)
2	Tardeo	Warden Court, A-Hall, Mazine Fl. Gwalior Tank Road, Cum-balla Hill Road, Bombay-26.	Local Office
3	Byculla	Swra Malli Bhavan, Opp. Byculla Railway Station, 163/C.V.G. Road, Byculla, Bombay.	Local Office
4	Worli	7-Commercial House, 87, Annie Basant Road, Opp. Coco-Cola, Worli Naka, Bombay-5.	Local Office
5	Delisle Road	126/128, Shivaji Nagar, 1st floor Delisle Road, Bombay.	Local Office

1	2	3	4
6.	Parel	All India Bhayar Kahatria Mahajan Wadi, Chamber Bagh Road Parel, Bombay.	Local Office
7.	Chinchpokli	Industrial Estate Camps Parel Chawl Road, Prayer Hall Building, Lal Bagh, Parel, Bombay-12.	Local Office
8.	Naigaum	Plot No. 3, Sewri Wadela Estate Scheme, 57, National Industrial Building, Naigaum, Bombay.	Local Office
9.	Mahim	Kermani Building, Moti Nagar, Opp. Mahim Railway Station, Mahim (West) Bombay.	Local Office
10.	Dadar	R. No. 67, 68, 1st Floor Sarvodaya Charity Trust Building, Gokhale Road, Dadar, Bombay.	Local Office
11.	Andheri	201, Ladiwala Chawl, Kurla Road, Andheri (East) Bombay-41. Or Dr. G.K. Monkodias premises Telly-Gally, Andheri, Bombay.	Local Office
12.	Borivilli	1st Floor, Shanti Bhavan God-Bunder Road, Near P.O. Borivilli, West Bombay.	Sub-Local Office
13.	Kurla	Ground Floor, Sanni Villa, Pipe Road, Near Kurla Railway Station Kurla, Bombay.	Local Office
14.	Thana	1st Floor, Kharkar's Bungalow Kharkar Alley, Thana, Bombay.	Local Office
15.	Bhiwandi	Bhiwandi Saree Mfg. Association, Opp. Bhiwandi Municipal H.Q. Bombay.	Pay Office
16.	Madanpura	Salvation Army Hall, Sankli Station Byculla, Bombay-8.	Local Office
17.	Hains Road	R. B. Singh Building, 61, Clerk Road, Near Welfare Central Jacob Circle, Bombay-11.	Local Office
18.	Sion	Plot No. 92, Opp. Sion Mansion, Near Sion Bus Stand, Sion Bombay-22.	Local Office
19.	Bandra	18, Hill Road, Bandra, Bombay.	Local Office
20.	Kalyan	3013, Bhai Kotwal Lane, Ahalyabhai Chowk, Opp. New Bharat Talkies, Kalyan.	Local Office
21.	Bhandup	Old Rationing Office, H. No. 100, Near Police Station, Bhandup, Bombay.	Sub-Local Office
22.	Bhuleshwar	Lad-Wadi, 26, V. P. Road, 1st Floor, C. P. Tank, Bombay-4.	Local Office
23.	Sewri	1st floor, Karvana Building, Cotton Green Railway Station, Bombay.	Local Office
24.	Nagpur	Empress Hill Road, Jumma Talao, Nagpur.	Local Office
25.	Panchpaoli	Panchpaoli Road, Gandhi Nagar, Nagpur.	(1) Sub-Local Office (2) Inspection Office
26.	Akola	Sri Gurdwara Building, Railway Station Road, Akola.	Local Office

1	2	3	4
27.	Hinganghat	Government Labour Colony Quarters, Hinganghat.	Local Office
28.	Sholapur	162/8C, Railway Line, Sholapur.	Inspection Office
29.	Surat	Daria Mahal, Lal Gate, Khand Bazar, Surat.	Inspection Office
30.	Ahmedabad	Shri Industrial Mills Estate, 1st Floor, Gomti Pura Road, Ahmedabad	Regional Office
31.	Poona	'Kundan' Tilak Road, Poona.	Inspection Office
32.	Rajkot	19-K, Shakti Nagar, Society, Rajkot.	Inspection Office
33.	Ambar Nath		Pay Office

CALCUTTA REGION

Regional Office, 64, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta-13.

1.	Calcutta	64, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta-13.	Inspection Offices (Ten)
2.	North Calcutta	124, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.	Local Office
3.	Cossipore	83/1-A, Cossipore Road, Calcutta-2.	Sub-Local Office
4.	Central Calcutta	P. 16 C. I. T. Road Scheme, Lane II Entally, Calcutta-14.	Local Office
5.	Kidderpore	17-A, Watgunge Street, Calcutta-23.	Local Office
6.	Beliaghatta	6/IC, Tangra Road, Calcutta	Local Office
7.	Ballygunge	P-21, Old Ballygunge Road, Calcutta.	Local Office
8.	Howrah Maidan	4/12, G.T. Road, Howrah.	Local Office
9.	Bauria	Darichowk (Fort Glester), Howrah	Local Office
10.	Chengail	Paschia Bauria, Old Bazar, P.O. Chakasi, Howrah.	Local Office
11.	Bally	14, G. T. Road, Belur, Howrah.	Local Office
12.	Sankrail	Rose Bridge, Sankrail, Howrah.	Local Office
13.	Ghusury	144/145, J. N. Mukherjee Road, Chursury, Howrah.	Local Office
14.	Shalimar	5/1, Duke Road, P.O. Botanical Gardens, Shalimar, Howrah.	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Office
15.	Hooghly	Kathgara Lane, Hooghly	Inspection Office
16.	Sibpur	55, Kali Mukerjee Lane, Sibpur, Howrah.	Local Office
17.	Tollygunge		Pay Office

PATNA REGION

Regional Office, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Nawab Manzil, Frazer Road, Patna-1

1.	Patna	Frazer Road, Patna-1	Local Office.
2.	Monghyr	Dalhata Bazar, Monghyr	Sub-Local Office.

1	2	3	4
3.	Katihar	Charles Market Road, Katihar, District Purnea.	(1) Local Office. (2) Inspection Office.
4.	Samastipur	C/o, Rameshwar Jute Mills, Muktapur, P.O. Samastipur, District Dharbhanga.	Sub-Local Office.
5.	Jamshedpur	Bari Mission, Bishipur, Jam- shedpur.	Inspection Office.

MADRAS REGION

Regional Office, No. 2, Sir Desikachari Road, Mylapore, Madras-4.

1.	Madras	No. 2 Sir Desikachari Road, Myla- pore, Madras.	Inspection Offices (Three)
2.	Mount Road	B/2 (a) Bharat Insurance Build- ing, 1/18 Mount, Road Mad- ras.	Local Office.
3.	Chrompet	"Dwaraka" Upstair, Pallvaram, Madras.	Sub-Local Office.
4.	Perambur	New Farrans Road, Perambur Barracks, Madras.	Local Office.
5.	Tondiarpet	30, Kummalaman Koil, Ton- Tandiarpet, Madras.	Local Office.
6.	Thiruvothiyur	No. 326, Thiruvothiyur High Road Thiruvothiyur, Mad- ras-19.	Sub-Local Office.
7.	Devangapet	9/409, Mettupalayan Road, R.S. Puran Post, Coimbatore.	(1) Local Office. (2) Inspection Office.
8.	Kurichi	2/263, Pollachi Road, Gopal Colony, Sundrapuram, Podun- Coimbatore.	Pay Office.
9.	Pappanaikenpalayam	Ranga Vilas Building, Avansashi Road, Coimbatore.	Local Office.
10.	Singanallur	8/11, Trichy Road, Singanallur.	Local Office.
11.	Trichy	13-4, Williams Road, Cantonment, Trichy.	Inspection Office.
12.	Madurai	11 Travellers' Bungalow Road, Madurai.	(1) Local Office, (2) Inspection Office.
13.	Vickramasingapuram	Three Lamp Square, Vickrama- singapuram.	Local Office.
15.	Tuticorin]	No. 116, North Raja Street, Tuticorin.	Local Office.
15.	Salem	No. A/15, Swaranapuri Colony, Salem.	Local Office.
17.	Metturdam	"Unnamalai Nilayam" Hospital Road, Salam Camp, Mettur- Dem.	Sub-Local Office.
19.	Tiruppur	No. 3/10, Petti Chatti Puram, 2nd St. Tiruppur.	Local Office.
20.	Udumalpet	24, Goods Shed Road, Udumal- pet.	Sub-Local Office.
21.	Sandepet		Pay Office.

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ANDHRA REGION

**Regional Office, 'Mohamade' Blocks 462(a) 14, Kavadiguda Road,
Secunderabad (Dn.)**

1. Secunderabad	"Mohamade" Blocks, 461/4/14 Kavadiguda Road, Secunderabad.	(1) Inspection Office. (2) Local Office.
2. Hyderabad	"Sheriff Manzil", Baradari Ghoshmahal, Hyderabad.	Inspection Office.
3. Vijayawada	26-6-144, Prakasan Road, Suryaraopet, Buckinghampet, P.O. Vijayawada.	Local Office.
4. Mangalagiri		Pay Office.
5. Guntur	2/11, Ramnapet, 1 Line, Koritpadu Extensions, Arundelpet, P.O. Guntur.	(1) Sub-Local Office. (2) Inspection Office.
5. Vizagapatnam		Pay Office.
6. Ellore	20/7-105, Professor Shekhar Street, Powerpet, Ellore (West Godawari District)	Sub-Local Office.
6. Chittivalasah	Bhimlipatnam Road, Chittivalasah, Vizagapatnam District.	Local Office.
7. Nellimarla	Main Road, Nellimarla Visakhapatnam District.	Sub-Local Office.
8. Vizakhapatnam	12/106, Thummalapalli, Chengalraopet, Visakhapatnam.	Inspection Office.
9. Sanatnagar		Pay Office.
10. Gosha Mahal		Pay Office.

KERALA REGION

**Regional Office, Employees' State Insurance Corporation Nadhavi Mandir
Sankara Iyer Road, Trichur**

1. Trichur	'Nadhavi Mandir', Sankara Iyer Road, Trichur, Kanattukara.	(1) Local Office. (2) Inspection Office.
2. Allagappanagar	P-1/11, Allagappanagar	Pay Office.
3. Udyogamandal	C/o, E.S.I. Dispensary Udyogamandal.	Pay Office.
4. Ernakulam	XVII/10637, Pootha-Karans Building, T. B. Road, Ernakulam.	Pay Office.
5. Alwaye	XV/S, Market Road, Alwaye	Local Office.
6. Alleppy	Seetha Buildings, Pichu Iyer Junction, Market Road, Alleppy.	Local Office
7. Quilon	Musailiar Buildings, Chinnakada, Quilon.	(1) Local Office. (2) Inspection Office.
8. Trivandrum	T. C. No. 619, Near Head Post Office, Puthenchenthai, Trivandrum.	Sub-Local Office.
9. Kozhi Kode	9/442 Court Road Kozhikode	Inspection Office.

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MYSORE REGION

Regional Office, Kumara Park, Extension, Bangalore-1

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Bangalore . . . | 13, Kumara Park Extension
Bangalore. | Inspection Office.
(two) |
| 2. Russel Market . . . | 26, St. Mark's Road, Bangalore . | Local Office. |
| 3. Majestic . . . | No. 3, Kampegowda Cross Ex-
tension Road, Bhagwan Dass
Building (Upstairs), Behind
Jaibind Talkies, Bangalore-9. | Local Office. |
| 4. Molleswaran . . . | No. 315, IVth Main Road,
Molleswaran, Bangalore-3. | Local Office. |
| 5. Durwai Nagar . . . | Adjacent to the Indian Telephone
Industries, Hospital Durwai
Nagapr. | Sub-Local Office. |
| 6. Domlur . . . | 64, Army Camp, Hindustan
Aircraft Colony (Telugu
Primary School Premises)
Domlur. | Sub-Local Office. |
| 7. Yashwantpur . . . | | Pay Office. |
| 8. Viswapuram . . . | | Pay Office. |
| 9. Subramanyampuram . . . | | Pay Office. |

ASSAM REGION

Regional Office, Smt. Hemlata Chaudhary's Building, opposite Kamrup Pharmacy, Near Market Silphukhrul, Gauhati

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Tinsukia . . . | Rangagorah Road, Tinsukia,
Assam. | Local Office. |
| 2. Gauhati . . . | Smt. Hemlata Chaudhary's Build-
ings, Opp. Kamrup Pharmacy,
Near Market Silphukhrul,
Gauhati. | Local Office. |
| 3. Dibrugarh . . . | Room No. 4 of annexure Managing
Director, Shri T. K. Dass,
Chairman of Doom Dooma
Stores & Agency (P) Ltd.,
Station Road, Dibrugarh
(Assam). | Sub-Local Office. |
| 4. Dhubri . . . | C/O E.S.I. Dispensary . . . | Sub-Local Office. |

APPENDIX VII

Important decisions taken by the Corporation at the meeting held on 14th August 1958.

1. It adopted the Annual Report of the Corporation for the year 1957-58.

2. It approved the finalization of certain amendments to the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations 1950, the important amendment being to provide for commutation of small periodical payments of permanent disablement benefit and another amendment extending the time-limit for submission of contribution cards by employers to the appropriate Regional Office, from 28 days to within 42 days of the termination of the contribution period.

3. It reconsidered the question of revision of the rates of employers' special contribution and decided that the date from which the increase in the rates might be effected should not be fixed, but that the extension of medical care to families and further implementation of the Scheme in new areas should not be delayed on this account. The additional expenditure involved might be met from the current revenues of the Corporation and the reserve funds should not be touched for that purpose. The increased rates might be levied if at any time it was found that it was not possible to meet the expenditure involved from the current revenues or if the final report of the Valuer for the first quinquennial ended 31st March, 1954, showed that the rates of employers' special contribution should be increased.

4. It approved the enhancement in the rate of maternity benefit to twice the daily rate specified in Section 50(3)(i) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, or Rs. 0.75 nP, whichever is greater. The enhanced rate would be admissible in respect of insured women whose right to maternity benefit commenced after 1st June, 1958.

5. It desired that the Director General should take all steps necessary to expedite the construction of or otherwise provision of hospitals in rented buildings at places where the establishment of independent hospitals was justified according to yard-sticks. For this purpose, it desired the Director-General to consider the appointment of an officer of adequate status who will co-ordinate these activities and work as a Liaison Officer between the Corporation and the State Governments.

6. It authorised the Director General to negotiate with the State Governments the most expedient method of construction of buildings for dispensaries and finalise details in consultation with the State Governments.

7. It agreed with the recommendation of the Labour Ministers' Conference that the State Governments' share of medical expenditure might not automatically revert to the original $\frac{1}{4}$ th ratio at the end of the Second Plan Period and that it should remain at $\frac{1}{8}$ th unless mutually revised and accepted.

8. It authorised the Chairman of the Standing Committee to authenticate by his signature, all orders and decisions of the Corporation.

9. It adopted the audited statement of the Accounts of the Corporation for the year 1956-57.

APPENDIX VIII

Important decisions taken by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on 31st

August 1958.

1. It decided that as the Sub-Committee set up previously to review the working of the Scheme did good work, it should continue to function. It elected fresh members to the Sub-Committee to assess the working of the Scheme and to suggest improvements.

2. It abolished the recurring levy of As. 1 per Rs. 100/- worth of impressions filled in the insurance franking machines and also approved certain other conditions regarding issue of licences for the insurance franking machines.

3. It accepted a recommendation of the Sub-Committee to allow an insured person receiving in-patient treatment in a reserved bed, who is disintitled subsequently under Regulation 103-A, to continue to receive in-patient treatment in the reserved bed after the date of disintitlement, if considered necessary on medical and humanitarian grounds, subject to certain conditions laid down. It decided that this concession might be adopted on trial basis for a period of one year to get an idea of the expenditure involved.

Important decisions taken by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on 17th

December 1958.

1. It considered the policy regarding recovery from employers under Section 66 of the Employees' State Insurance Act and agreed that it was desirable to impose a limit on the liability for damages payable by an employer to the Corporation under Section 66 for an employment injury sustained by an insured person by reason of negligence of the employer to observe any of the safety rules etc. It directed that all cases involving a recovery of more than Rs. 10,000/- under Section

66 from the employers, should be referred to the Standing Committee for decision and that the question of fixing a limit under Section 66 and consequential amendment of that Section should be examined.

2. It approved the proposal for grant of conveyance allowance/compensation for loss of wages to insured persons who are required to appear before a medical authority under Regulation 71(i) of the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950, subject to certain conditions.

3. It approved that for purposes of identification of insured persons, photographs need not be affixed on the Declaration Form/Identity Cards and that the Insurance Medical Officer/Insurance Medical Practitioner might be required to write identification marks of the insured person at the appropriate place in the Identity Card/Duplicate Identity Card at the time of first visit of the insured person for medical treatment. It also approved that the facility of reimbursement of cost of photographs to employers might be withdrawn.

4. It approved in principle that the advice and guidance on Family Planning might form part of medical benefit under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme and that the details of the Family Planning programme should be worked out in consultation with the State Governments concerned in areas where families are covered.

Important decisions taken by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on the 30th-31st March 1959.

1. It agreed in principle that it would be desirable to promote measures for preventive services at work places of the industrial workers. It decided that the matter might be considered in the light of reactions of the State Governments to the suggestion.

2. It approved as a matter of general policy that the Corporation should acquire and/or construct buildings for locating the Regional/Local/Sub-Local Offices etc., and also authorised the Director General to make necessary arrangements for acquiring suitable buildings or for procuring lands and constructing necessary buildings for such offices.

3. It approved the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (Staff and Conditions of Service) Regulations and Employees' State Insurance Corporation (Recruitment) Regulations and recommended the same for approval of the Corporation.

4. It also considered the revised estimates for the year 1958-59, and the budget estimates for the year 1959-60, and recommended the same for adoption by the Corporation.

APPENDIX IX

Important recommendations made by the Medical Benefit Council at its meeting held on 30th July 1958.

1. Mass radiography of insured persons.

- (a) Measures for detection of tuberculosis, i.e., mass radiographic examination, tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination among insured persons may form part of the measures undertaken by State Governments in this regard for the population in general.

Insured persons may be referred to the T.B. Centres or other institutions where such facilities exist and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme will bear the proportionate charges.

- (b) **Scale of T.B. Beds.**

The yardstick of T.B. Beds under the Scheme may be increased from one T.B. bed for about 1,600 insured employees to one bed for about 800 insured employees.

2. Family Planning Programme under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

The matter may be referred to the Director, Family Planning, Government of India, for advice as to how best the Employees' State Insurance Scheme may participate in this programme.

3. Payment of Allowances to Insurance Medical Officers.

Recommendations may be made to the State Governments for grant of a uniform non-practising allowance on the scale adopted by Central Health Services, provision of residential accommodation or house-rent allowances to medical and ancillary staff in State Insurance Dispensaries, grant of fixed conveyance allowances for domiciliary visits and of special pay to Insurance Medical Officers under the Scheme.

4. (a) Insured persons suffering from leprosy, mental and malignant diseases, may also be entitled to extended cash and medical benefit in the same way as insured persons suffering from T.B.

- (b) The qualification of three years' continuous service for entitlement to extended medical care in T.B. cases may be reduced to two years.

5. The suggestions for the revision of list of special medicines, specialist list of medicines, and State Insurance medical formulary may be referred to the expert sub-Committee of the Directorate-General of Health Services for examination and the matter may be put up for the consideration of the Council at its next meeting.

APPENDIX X

Number of attendances by insured persons, medical certificates and cases referred to hospitals for admission and specialist investigations

State	Period	Attendances		Total No. of attendances	No. of attendances per 100 insured persons p. a.		No. of medical certificates issued	No. of cases referred to hospitals for	
		New	Old		New	Old		Admission	Specialist investigation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra	1956-57	67,041	2,99,713	3,66,754	—	—	80,632	618	3,233
	1957-58	90,326	4,16,633	5,06,959	245	1,132	1,03,042	693	2,341
	1958-59	80,953	4,99,639	5,80,592	222	1,369	1,02,606	607	2,395
Bihar	1956-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1957-58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1958-59	48,369	99,327	1,47,696	314	645	27,704	247	96
Bombay (Greater)	1956-57	9,11,588	24,56,114	33,67,702	—	—	10,38,410	5,465	78,151
	1957-58	12,16,610	29,34,228	41,50,838	236	569	14,88,456	6,607	85,721
	1958-59	10,56,651	25,31,350	35,88,001	225	539	12,60,303	9,591	51,498
Bombay (Vidharba)	1956-57	41,365	2,20,058	2,61,423	—	—	2,13,773	1,015	3,131
	1957-58	71,837	3,17,138	3,88,975	167	738	90,407	1,191	5,418
	1958-59	62,059	3,25,039	3,87,098	131	684	86,208	N/A	7,395
Delhi	1956-57	1,01,196	4,15,005	5,16,201	—	—	1,23,096	1,028	11,123
	1957-58	96,146	4,58,859	5,55,005	187	893	1,49,056	489	11,954
	1958-59	97,368	4,83,707	5,81,075	177	879	1,36,311	608	16,128*
Kerala	1956-57	18,036	48,463	66,499	—	—	9,770	441	1,624
	1957-58	73,113	2,45,348	3,18,461	287	962	81,042	2,231	7,656
	1958-59	89,369	2,91,915	3,81,284	263	859	13,535	1,662	6,436

*Does not include the data for March 59.

APPENDIX X—(Contd.)

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	1956-57	1,19,987	7,27,772	8,47,759	—	—	1,79,568	1,676	17,605
	1957-58	1,64,175	9,53,749	11,17,924	241	1,403	2,18,003	2,399	18,782
	1958-59	1,63,615	9,29,697	10,93,312	218	1,240	1,84,335	2,080	20,207
Madras	1956-57	2,95,218	9,47,803	12,43,021	—	—	3,86,865	4,712	29,176
	1957-58	4,34,363	13,97,405	18,31,768	308	990	5,66,855	7,028	37,522
	1958-59	4,69,224	16,12,128	20,81,352	296	1,017	6,82,064	8,067	41,048
Mysore	1956-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1957-58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1958-59	1,49,234	4,23,428	5,72,662	415	1,176	1,05,182	2,549	7,793
Punjab	1956-57	1,41,494	2,47,589	3,89,083	—	—	41,527	714	5,863
	1957-58	1,32,268	2,38,514	3,70,782	358	646	42,623	647	5,100
	1958-59	1,41,804	2,74,439	4,16,243	373	722	38,240	591	5,077
Rajasthan	1956-57	9,351	31,977	41,328	—	—	3,791	128	755
	1957-58	42,676	1,50,226	1,92,902	244	858	26,377	703	3,051
	1958-59	72,621	2,78,274	3,50,895	303	1,160	44,159	901	5,377
Uttar Pradesh	1956-57	1,62,239	8,39,879	10,02,118	—	—	2,39,125	1,258	10,827
	1957-58	2,09,394	10,67,794	12,77,188	150	765	3,37,866	1,283	12,952
	1958-59	2,30,067	94,99,400	11,80,007	154	638	2,83,018	1,386	16,040
Calcutta including Howrah District	1956-57	4,04,367	6,67,997	10,72,364	—	—	3,11,477	2,228	20,123
	1957-58	7,60,665	12,24,194	19,85,119	436	701	6,08,376	2,910	36,099
	1958-59	6,95,987	11,42,791	18,38,778	453	744	5,54,506	3,462	32,834
India	1956-57	22,70,878	68,92,575	91,63,453	—	—	26,27,944	19,283	1,81,611
	1957-58	32,91,833	94,04,088	1,26,95,917	263	752	37,12,103	26,181	2,26,596
	1958-59	33,57,321	95,43,867	1,29,01,188	260	740	35,95,828	30,850	2,06,947

[The rates in cols. (6) and (7) for 1957-58 are the revised ones based on insured persons eligible for medical care; the corresponding rates for 1956-57 are not given.]

APPENDIX XI

Statement showing the number of additional beds provided under the Scheme during the year 1958-59

State	Beds			Total
	General	Maternity	T. B.	
A. By constructing wards in existing State hospitals.				
I. Madras	—	—	25	25
TOTAL 'A'	—	—	25	25
B. By setting up separate hospitals.				
Mysore	80	—	—	80
TOTAL 'B'	80	—	—	80
C. By reservation in existing hospitals.				
1. Andhra	25	7	—	32
2. Assam	1	2	—	3
3. Kerala	4	2	2	8
4. Madhya Pradesh	11	—	3	14
5. Madras	11	17	27	55
6. Mysore	—	—	16	16
7. Vidharba	21	—	—	21
8. West Bengal	15	10	25	50
TOTAL 'C'	88	38	73	199
Less No. of beds discontinued at Bombay	54	—	—	(=) 54
Net increase:	34	38	73	145
GRAND TOTAL—'A', 'B' and 'C'	114	38	98	250

APPENDIX XII

Statement showing the No. of beds, Specialists and Ambulances provided under the Scheme as on 31st March, 1959

S. No	States	No. of beds reserved/No. of beds in wards constructed				Specialists		No. of Ambulances
		General Beds	Maternity Beds	T. B. Beds	Total	Part-time	Full-time	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	7	16	48	Medicine 3 Surgery 3 Radiology 1 Pathology 1 T. B. 1 <hr/> 9	—	1
2.	Assam	1	2	—	3			
3.	Bihar	15	—	3	18			
4.	(a) Greater Bombay	389	—	250	639	Medicine 12 T. B. 1 Surgery 6 E. N. T. 6 Eye 6 Radiology 6 Gynaecology & Obstetrics 6 Ayurvedic 1 Skin 3 <hr/> 58	Medical Officer at Diagnostic Centres 6	6
	(b) Vidharba	56	10	30	96			
5.	Delhi	50	—	30	80	Surgery 1 1 Medicine 1 E. N. T. 1 Eye 1 <hr/> 4	—	1

6. Kerala . . .	44	17	22	83	Medicine	5		
					Surgery	5		
					Eye	5		
					E. N. T.	2		
					T. B.	1		
					X-ray	5		
					Laboratory	5		
					Obstetrics & Gynaecology	5		
						<u>33</u>		
7. Madhya Pradesh . . .	82	11	45	138	Medicine	3		
					Surgery	3		
					T. B.	3		
					Eye	1		
					E. N. T.	1		
					Obstetrics & Gynaecology	1		
					Pathology	3		
					Radiology	3		
					Venereal Diseases	1		
						<u>19</u>		
8. Madras	138	23	126	287	Medicine	5		
					Surgery	5		
					T. B.	4		
					E. N. T.	4		
					Eye	4		
					Obstetrics & Gynaecology	3		
					Pathology	2		
					Radiology	2		
					Skin	4		
						<u>33</u>		
9. Mysore	80	—	16	96	Surgery	1		
					Medicine	1		
					E. N. T.	1		
					Eye	1		
					T. B.	1		
					Obstetrics & Gynaecology	3		
					Skin & Venereology	1		
						<u>7</u>		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Punjab . . .	29	—	—	29	General . . .	6		
11. Rajasthan . . .	7	—	—	7	General . . .	6		
12. Uttar Pradesh . . .	—	—	—	—	—		—	1
13. West Bengal . . .	200	15	120	335	Medicine . . .	11	—	4
					Surgery . . .	7		
					Chest . . .	9		
					E. N. T. . . .	3		
					Eye . . .	7		
					Obstetrics & Gynaecology . . .	1		
					Radiology . . .	9		
					Pathology . . .	10		
						57		
GRAND TOTAL . . .	1,116	85	658	1,859		232	6	21

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of State Insurance Dispensaries, Panel doctors, Approved Chemists etc. as on 31st March, 1959

S. No	State	Dispensaries					Total No. of Insurance Medical Officers	Total No. of Insurance Medical Practi- tioners including Employer's doctors	Approved Chemists and Medical Stores Depots	Remarks
		Full-time	Part-time	Mobile	Employers facilities	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra	15	4	—	1	20	41	1	—	
2	Assam	4	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	
3	Bihar	7	1	—	—	8	23	—	—	
4	(a) Greater Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	—	1100	Chemists Medical Stores	= 96 = 3 99
	(b) Vidharba	7	—	—	—	7	17	—	—	
5	Delhi	8	9	—	—	17	32	1	—	
6	Madhya Pradesh	27	—	—	2	29	92	6	2	
7	Kerala	11	4	3	1	19	20	1	—	
8	Madras	32	3	4	9	48	61	66	5	Medical Stores
9	Mysore	23	2	—	2	27	58	7	—	
10	Rajasthan	9	1	1	1	12	34	1	—	
11	Punjab	—	—	—	1	1	—	124	18	
12	Uttar Pradesh	35	—	5	—	40	87	—	1	Medical Stores
13	West Bengal	—	—	—	1	1	—	720	144	
GRAND TOTAL :		178	24	13	18	233	471	2027	269	

APPENDIX XIV**Draft Plan for Control Measures during epidemics**

1. Declaration of a state of emergency by the State Government by notification in the gazette.
2. Notification of disease by doctor to Public Health Authorities.
3. Prophylactic measures like vaccination and inoculation. As regards Influenza vaccination may be done at least 2 weeks before an outbreak is expected to become epidemic. Key personnel such as Medical Officers, Panel Doctors, Nurses and other ancillary medical staff may be protected with this vaccine.
4. Health education propaganda—issue of hand bills and notices showing the arrangements made for the treatment of insured persons/insured persons and their families precautionary measures which are to be taken during the epidemic. The notices may also be issued to Employers' and Employees' Associations to ensure as wide a publicity as possible. The following preventive measures may be taken to combat a second wave of an epidemic of Influenza.
 - (a) The workers should be acquainted with the mode of spread of the disease and its prevention especially the importance of reporting sick as early as possible at the State Insurance dispensaries, clinics of Insurance Medical Practitioners, etc., for proper treatment.
 - (b) Crowded places like cinema halls should be avoided.
 - (c) Workers should be advised to get the rooms occupied by them disinfected by the Public Health or Municipal authorities.
 - (d) Bathing in swimming tanks should be avoided.
5. The plan may preferably be coordinated with the arrangements made by the State Government for the treatment of the public.
6. Arrangements for segregation of patients to prevent spread of infection. This may be carried out at homes of insured persons, hospitals or at temporary hospitals specially set up for the period of the emergency.
7. Arrangements for domiciliary treatment.
8. Recruitment of additional medical and ancillary staff on a temporary basis for a period of say two months. Necessary authority may be given to the Chief Administrative Medical Officer of the State for recruitment of the additional staff without observing the normal procedure and formalities. It will be helpful if a list of names of doctors and ancillary staff is maintained and revised periodically so that their services could be requisitioned within a stipulated notice period.
9. Augmentation of out-door medical facilities by setting up additional independent dispensaries, at suitable places. The medical facilities of employers, Government or local body dispensaries, hospitals or other medical institutions may also be utilised under the Scheme by posting additional staff where necessary.
10. In panel areas, the panel doctors may be permitted to arrange a locum-tenens if a doctor himself falls victim to the disease.
11. The provision of additional hospital beds over and above those agreed to between the Corporation and the State Government.
12. (a) A reserve stock of medicines, drugs, antibiotics, sulpha drugs, vaccines, sera will require to be provided. This stock may be turned over periodically for normal day-to-day requirements of medicines to prevent these emergency supplies getting deteriorated or time-barred.
 - (b) It may also be necessary to make standing arrangements with pharmaceutical manufacturers/suppliers for supply of special medicines within a specified time on receipt of an emergency indent or requisition during an epidemic.
 - (c) The instructions on prescribing of special medicines which are authorised to be prescribed by specialists may also be relaxed so that certain items could also be issued to insured persons on the prescription of Insurance Medical Officers/Insurance Medical Practitioners.

13. Augmentation of ambulance services by hiring, transport, taxies, etc. As demand for transport of lying cases will out-run the existing ambulance facilities it may be helpful to consider the conversion of ordinary lorries with stretchers for conveyance of seriously ill cases.

14. A token provision to meet the additional expenditure on provision of medical benefit may be made in the annual budget estimates.

15. During the period of the emergency medical certificates may be filled in by the clerks, compounders, assistants, etc., under the direction of the doctors, and then signed by them.

APPENDIX XV

Analysis of Incapacity References conducted by the Medical Referees during the year 1958-59

Sl. No.	State	Total cases disposed of	Examined		Not Examined		Remarks
			Fit	Unfit	Declared off	Failed to attend	
1	Bombay.	20,362	2,571	9,005	3,577	5,209	
2	Bihar	540	16	188	207	129	
3	Punjab	840	54	449	272	65	
4	Mysore	129	31	68	14	16	Scheme implemented on 27th July, 1958.
5	Assam	15	2	9	3	1	Scheme implemented on 28th September, 1958.
6	Madras	8,474	1,176	2,909	2,480	1,909	
7	Kerala	2,566	355	814	1,099	298	
8	Delhi	3,515	665	1,451	900	499	
9	Rajasthan	982	99	374	426	83	
10	West Bengal	21,542	1,291	7,924	3,088	9,239	
11	Madhya Pradesh	3,574	508	1,193	1,409	464	
12	Andhra Pradesh	2,024	227	807	615	375	
13	Uttar Pradesh	5,817	814	1,947	2,276	780	
Grand Total:		70,380	7,809 (11.10%)	27,138 (38.56%)	16,366 (23.25%)	19,067 (27.09%)	

APPENDIX XVI

Statement showing the payments made to various State Governments as Corporation's Share for Provision of Medical care during the year 1958-59

S. No. 1	Name of the State 2	Amount Paid 3	Remarks 4
		Rs. nP.	
<u>1955-56</u>			
1	Bombay (Saurashtra)	25,828·70	For the period 1-8-55 to 30-9-56 (Full and final payment)
	Total	25,828·70	
<u>1956-57</u>			
1	Punjab	34,518·94	For the period 1-4-56 to 31-3-57 (Full and final adjustment)
2	Bombay (Vidharba)	2,10,000·00	For the period 1-4-56 to 31-3-57 (Provisional payment)
3	Bihar	4,137·19	For the period 1-4-56 to 31-3-57 (Provisional payment)
	Total	2,48,656·13	
<u>1957-58</u>			
1	Punjab	1,60,000·00	For the period 1-10-57 to 31-3-58 (Provisional payment)
2	Uttar Pradesh	1,91,000·00	For the period 1-4-57 to 31-3-58 (Provisional payment)
3	Madhya Pradesh	1,93,000·00	For the period 1-10-57 to 31-12-57 (Provisional payment).
4	Madras	2,35,193·01	For the period 1-10-57 to 31-12-57 (Full and final payment)
		3,66,238·52	For the period 1-1-58 to 31-3-58 (Full and final payment)
5	Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area)	44,832·06	For the period 1-4-57 to 31-3-58 (Full and final adjustment)
	Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad)	35,000·00	For the period 1-10-57 to 31-12-57 (Provisional payment)
6	Kerala	1,20,000·00	For the period 1-1-58 to 31-3-58 (Provisional payment)
7	Bombay (Vidarbha)	1,00,000·00	For the period 1-1-58 to 31-3-58 (Provisional payment)
8	Bihar	1,10,000·00	For the period 1-1-58 to 31-3-58 (Provisional payment)
9	Rajasthan	90,000·00	For the period 1-1-58 to 31-3-58 (Provisional payment)
10	West Bengal	5,00,000·00	For the period 1-4-57 to 31-3-58 (Provisional payment)
	"	1,27,514·75	For the period 1-4-57 to 31-3-58 (Full and final adjustment)

1	2	3	4
Rs. nP.			
11	Mysore . . .	29,827.61	For the period 1-4-57 to 31-3-58 (Full and final payment)
12	Orissa . . .	2,342.36	For the period 1-4-57 to 31-3-58 (Full and final payment)
	Total	23,04,948.31	
1958-59			
1	Delhi . . .	62,000.00	For the period 1-4-58 to 30-6-58 (on account)
	"	74,000.00	For the period 1-7-58 to 30-9-58 (on account)
	"	89,000.00	For the period 1-10-58 to 31-12-58 (on account)
	"	40,000.00	For the period 1-1-59 to 31-3-59 (on account)
2	Punjab . . .	49,000.00	For the period 1-4-58 to 30-6-58 (on account)
	"	64,000.00	For the period 1-7-58 to 30-9-58 (on account)
	"	66,000.00	For the period 1-10-58 to 31-12-58 (on account)
3	Uttar Pradesh . . .	1,31,000.00	For the period 1-4-58 to 30-6-58 (on account)
	"	5,61,000.00	For the period 1-7-58 to 31-3-59 (on account)
4	Madhya Pradesh	6,20,000.00	For the period 1-4-58 to 31-12-58 (on account)
	"	3,00,000.00	For the period 1-1-59 to 31-3-59 (on account)
5	Madras . . .	2,54,254.54	For the period 1-4-58 to 30-6-58 (Full and final payment)
	"	2,83,930.79	For the period 1-7-58 to 30-9-58 (Full and final payment)
	"	4,31,102.60	For the period 1-10-58 to 31-12-58 (Full and final payment)
	"	3,75,000.00	For the period 1-1-59 to 31-3-59 (on account)
6	Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area)	73,000.00	For the period 1-4-58 to 31-12-58 (on account)
	"	54,000.00	For the period 1-1-59 to 31-3-59 (on account)
	Hyderabad (Telengana area)	85,000.00	For the period 1-4-58 to 31-12-58 (on account)

1	2	3	4
	Hyderabad (Telengana area)	59,000.00	For the period 1-1-59 to 31-3-59 (on account)
7	Kerala . . .	83,000.00	For the period 1-4-58 to 30-9-58 (on account)
	"	56,000.00	For the period 1-10-58 to 31-12-58 (on account)
	"	46,000.00	For the period 1-1-59 to 31-3-59 (on account)
8	Bombay (Greater Bombay)	40,80,000.00	For the period 1-4-58 to 31-12-58 (on account)
	"	20,00,000.00	For the period 1-1-59 to 31-3-59 (on account)
	Bombay (Vidarbha)	1,43,000.00	For the period 1-4-58 to 30-9-58 (on account)
	"	60,000.00	For the period 1-10-58 to 31-12-58 (on account)
	"	60,000.00	For the period 1-1-59 to 31-3-59 (on account)
9	Bihar . . .	37,000.00	For the period 1-4-58 to 30-9-58 (on account)
	"	65,000.00	For the period 1-10-58 to 31-12-58 (on account)
	"	65,000.00	For the period 1-1-59 to 31-3-59 (on account)
10	Rajasthan . . .	31,000.00	For the period 1-4-58 to 30-6-58 (on account)
	"	52,000.00	For the period 1-7-58 to 30-9-58 (on account)
	"	90,000.00	For the period 1-10-58 to 31-12-58 (on account)
	"	90,000.00	For the period 1-1-59 to 31-3-59 (on account)
11	West Bengal . . .	23,25,000.00	For the period 1-4-58 to 31-12-58 (on account)
	"	7,40,000.00	For the period 1-1-59 to 31-3-59 (on account)
12	Mysore . . .	4,30,000.00	For the period 1-4-58 to 31-12-58 (on account)
	"	1,40,000.00	For the period 1-1-59 to 31-3-59 (on account)
13	Orissa . . .	3,000.00	For the period 1-4-58 to 31-12-58 (on account)
	TOTAL . . .	1,42,67,287.93	
	GRAND TOTAL	1,68,46,721.07	nP.

APPENDIX XVII—contd.

I. Explanatory note on the Schematic Representation of an Integrated Industrial Health Organisation in India by Colonel V. M. Albuquerque, Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, India.

The chart takes into account every aspect of the health of a worker and depicts broadly how coordination and collaboration can be achieved in India. The disposition of the agencies devoted to various functions, legislative measures as also the composition of the Corporation are peculiar to the country and follow its Constitution. In other countries the pattern of coordination and collaboration would vary as also the agencies but the various aspects would still have to be taken into account.

The health of the worker must be viewed in its totality. Firstly, he is a citizen living among his fellowmen and is exposed to the same risks as other members of the public and secondly, as an employee, his working environment exposes him to special hazards in connection with his occupation. To encompass this vast field there are four distinct types of services which require to be developed. Two of these services pertain to the working environment and two to the domestic environment.

1. Working environment.

(a) *Occupational Medical Service.*—This service comprises of physicians with special training in Industrial Medicine whose functions are summarised by the I.L.O. as follows:—

- (i) surveillance of and advising on all conditions in the undertaking affecting health;
- (ii) pre-employment, periodical and special medical examinations;
- (iii) first aid and emergency treatment;
- (iv) direction of the personnel attached to the medical service and supervision of its activities;
- (v) promotion of health and safety education.

In the U.K. these functions are performed by Industrial Medical Services organised by employers in various areas which are entirely separate organisations from the National Health Service. In India, however, the prevalent idea of an industrial physician is that he is one who dispenses a position or a powder, a paste or a paint at the dispensary premises of the factory. It will be seen that these physicians should have no concern with curative medical functions except to the extent of rendering first aid in an emergency and attending to minor ailments while at work. Occupational Services should be organised by individual employers or collectively by a group of employers through a whole-time or part-time doctor but the prime responsibility for this organisation must rest on employers.

(b) *Medical Inspectorate.*—The main function of these inspectors is to enforce and advance factory legislation. Hitherto, only an engineer was considered necessary for this purpose. These problems, however, of the health, safety and welfare of the worker at his place of work, have to be viewed from different formal viewpoints. The close association of an engineer, a physicist and a chemist with the doctor working under the Factory Inspectorate is, therefore, necessary. A psychiatrist or a psychologist may also be a member of this team as with such participation, much can be done to deal with psychosomatic illness in industry and to promote harmonious labour relations.

2. Domestic environment.

(a) *Public Health Service.*—Environmental sanitation problem in the immediate vicinity of the factories such as disposal of trade wastes and effluents and atmospheric pollution should receive their special attention.

(b) *Curative Medical Service.*—Curative medical care in a country may be provided by the State, by employers or by a Social Security Institution.

The scope of medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Act in India is to confer on the industrial workers some measure of social security through the provision of medical care and cash benefits in regard to sickness, injury and maternity. The provisions of the Act, no doubt, apply at present to industrial employees only, but can be extended to any other establishments, commercial,

agricultural or otherwise. Restricted medical care is being gradually extended to the families of insured persons. The medical relief is provided at State Insurance Dispensaries or clinics of panel practitioners. There is also provision for free domiciliary visitation and inpatient treatment for insured persons. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is thus restricted to provide curative medical care and forms at present the nucleus of a Health Insurance Scheme for each of the States.

The enclosed chart visualises the manifold aspects of a worker's health when viewed in its totality. It will be noticed that the Employees' State Insurance Corporation is the only organisation on which all the interests concerned with the organisation of Occupational Health are represented, viz., the Central Ministries of Labour and Health, the State Governments and Employers and Employees. It, therefore appears to be best suited to act as a coordinating agency between the four services mentioned earlier.

II. Copy of the letter No. 22 2/3:58(M), dated the 12th March 1959 from the Director General to all State Governments.

SUBJECT:—Promotion of the development of Occupational Health Services.

The nature of employment may expose a factory worker to health hazards which may arise out of his work or the conditions in which it is carried out. The need for an Occupational Health Service at the place of work has been urged for a considerable time by persons who have devoted some thought to the effect of industrialisation on the health and safety of workers. The expression 'Occupational Health Service' means "a service organised in or near a place of employment for the purpose of protecting the workers against any health hazard which may arise out of their work or the conditions in which it is carried on, of ensuring the workers' physical and mental adjustments, in particular by their assignment to jobs for which they are suited, and by contributing to the establishment and maintenance of the highest possible degree of physical and mental well-being of the workers".

2. The role of an Occupational Health Service is essentially preventive. The functions of such a service have been defined by the International Labour Organisation and should comprise at least the following essentials:—

- "(a) surveillance of and advising on all conditions in the undertaking affecting health;
- (b) pre-employment, periodical and special medical examinations;
- (c) first aid and emergency treatment;
- (d) direction of the personnel attached to the medical service and supervision of its activities;
- (e) promotion of health and safety education."

It will be observed that an Occupational Health Service can be effective only in close association with other technical disciplines, e.g., an engineer, a chemist, personnel manager and under certain circumstances, a physicist, a psychologist, etc., in an undertaking—disciplines which scrutinize the working conditions for risks from their own point of view. It is therefore obvious that such a service can only be organised as an employer's service. It will thus be seen that the role of an industrial physician is far removed with the usual practice in the country of setting up a dispensary for curative medical care on the factory premises.

3. The Factories Act, 1948 contains various provisions with regard to health and safety and welfare of workers in the factory. In addition, certain diseases are prescribed as notifiable diseases. In Schedule III of the Workmen's Compensation Act certain occupational diseases are listed as compensable and even though the Workmen's Compensation Act enacted in 1923 lists a number of compensable occupational diseases, hardly any such diseases are being notified or compensated. On the other hand the surveys hitherto carried out by the Chief Adviser of Factories show that there is considerable occupational illness which goes undetected. Please see Annexures A and B. The detection of occupational health hazards which require medical knowledge can only be undertaken by a Medical Inspector of Factories trained in industrial health, who knows where to look, how to look and when to look for these risks. This officer apart from detecting these morbid processes would also be in a position to promote the development of Occupational Health Services by employers. Broadly speaking his duties would be to enforce and advance the medical aspects of factory legislation.

Although the Chief Adviser of Factories and the Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation have been pressing for some considerable time for the appointment of Medical Inspectors of Factories, hardly any progress has been made.

4. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation which arranges the provision of medical care and cash benefits in sickness and injury, is naturally interested in the improvement of the working environments and in reducing the incidence of preventable sickness or injury arising at the place of works. The Corporation would be glad to assist in the promotion and development of health services at the place of work and in the enforcement and advancement of factory legislation. Such assistance may be given by:—

- (a) giving a subsidy to such employers as agree to establish health services in factories or to augment them where they exist;
- (b) agreeing to meet partly or wholly the pay and allowances of Medical Inspectors of Factories appointed by the State Government;
- (c) recruiting Medical Inspectors of Factories through the U.P.S.C. and placing their services at the disposal of the State Government.

5. It is requested that the State Government may kindly favour the Corporation with its views at an early date.

Annexure A

CHIEF ADVISER FACTORIES

(MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT)

2A/3, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi

LIST OF REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

A. Industrial Hygiene Surveys :

1. Report No. 1 . . . Investigation on the incidence of occupational diseases in the manufacture of dichromate and the mining and concentrating of chromite (1953)
2. Report No. 2 . . . Environmental and medical studies in the storage battery industry (1953).
3. Report No. 3 . . . Silicosis in mica mining in Bihar (1953).
4. Report No. 4 . . . Health hazards in mica processing (1954).
5. Report No. 5 . . . Vital capacity of the lungs of silica and fire-clay brick workers in Bihar with special reference to dust exposure, exercise tolerance test and incidence of silicosis (Out of Stock) (1954).
6. Report No. 6 . . . Cardiac response to effort of silica and fire-clay brick workers in Bihar. Results of exercise tolerance test with special reference to vital capacity measurement and incidence of silicosis (Out of Stock) (1954).
7. Report No. 7 . . . Preliminary study on thermal environmental conditions in two typical cotton weaving sheds in a textile mill in Delhi (Out of Stock) (1954).
8. Report No. 8 . . . Silicosis amongst supervisory staff in mica mining in Bihar (1955).
9. Report No. 9 . . . Accidental deaths from insecticidal fumigant mixture of ethlene dichloride and carbon tetrachloride 3: 1 (Out of Stock) (1955).
10. Report No. 10 . . . Silicosis in metal grinding (scissors and razor grinders in Meerut) (1955).
11. Report No. 11 . . . Silicosis in the pottery and ceramic industry (1956).
12. Report No. 12 . . . Silicosis amongst hand drillers in mica mining in Bihar (1956).
13. Report No. 13 . . . Vital Capacity of the lungs of workers in ceramics and potteries industry (1956).
14. Report No. 14 . . . Cardiac response to effort of workers in ceramics (1956).
15. Report No. 15 . . . Silicosis in the female (1956).
16. Report No. 16 . . . Progressive massive fibrosis amongst mica mines (Unpublished).
17. Report No. 17 . . . Report on thermal stress in textile industry.
18. Report No. 18 . . . Survey of carbon disulphide, hydrogen sulphide and sulphur dioxide hazards in the viscose rayon industry in India (1959)

B. Other Publications:

- 1 Occupational Diseases.—A guide to Recognition. (Priced Publication).
2. Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene. (A selected list) (1954).

C. Bihar Government Publication:

Silicosis survey in Refractories Industries in Bihar. (Priced Publication) (1955).

Annexure B

**EXTRACTS OF REPORTS PUBLISHED BY THE OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF ADVISER, FACTORIES**

, (GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF LABOUR)

1. Investigation on the incidence of occupational diseases in the manufacture of Dichromate and in the mining and concentrating of Chromite—Report No. 1 (1953).

An enquiry was carried out on the working conditions and on the incidence of occupational diseases in the dichromate-producing industry. All the 631 workers employed in the seven factories in operation at the time of the enquiry were examined.

Working conditions in the factories were generally far from satisfactory, health and safety measures being overlooked in most cases. The unsatisfactory conditions might, to a large extent, be attributed to the fact that the factories were established at a time when there was serious shortage of building materials.

Skin affections were found in 132 workers (20.9 per cent. of the total number) and in 124 workers (19.7 per cent.), typical skin ulcers were found. Ulcers were of especially high frequency on the lower extremities of the limbs. Nasal cartilage perforations were found in 132 workers (20.9 per cent.) and nasal mucosal ulceration in 130 (20.6 per cent.).

A series of recommendations have been made to eliminate, or, at any rate, to reduce the health hazards.

A combined environmental and medical survey was carried out in a chromite mine and chromite concentration plant to determine the effect of chromite dust inhalation on the health of the workers.

The higher degrees of dustiness were found at jaw crushing, ball milling and bagging sections. The dust samples from the jaw crusher and ball mill sections contained on an average 7.8 per cent. of Chromium (as Cr_2O_3) and 1.8 per cent. of free silica; dust samples from the packing section contained 45.0 per cent. of chromium (as Cr_2O_3) and 5.3 per cent. of free silica.

Ninety-nine workers at the chromite mine and concentration plant were medically examined and this included chest X-ray photographs as well as recording of occupational history. Fifty-nine workers at a nearby magnesite mine, engaged in hand dressing of the ore were also subjected to the same medical examination. Those groups, drawn from the same socio-economic class as the chromite workers, served as 'control'. Chromium exposure, occurring in chromite mining and concentrating, was found to have no adverse effect on the skin or nasal mucosa of the exposed workers. Thirty-two workers in the chromite group, as against only nine workers in the magnesite group, had exaggerated pulmonic markings as revealed by the X-ray films, thus indicating that chromite dust inhalation is likely to cause those changes. The pulmonary markings, however, were not associated with respiratory tract symptoms. A positive correlation was found between the length of service in the chromite operations and lung effects.

2. Environmental and Medical Studies in the Storage Battery Industry—Report No. 2 (1953).

An industrial hygiene survey, comprising of both environmental and medical aspects, was carried out, on an all-India basis in the storage battery manufacturing industry. All the 16 factories in existence at the time of the survey formed the subject of the investigation and 492 workers employed in these factories were examined.

The environmental studies indicated that the lead concentration in many of the work room atmospheres exceeded the threshold limit value of 1.5 mg. per 10 cubic meters of air and as a consequence 70 per cent. of the workers examined were exposed to harmful concentration of lead. This resulted in 56.5 per cent. of the workers showing urinary lead values in excess of 0.1 mg. per litre, 48.7 per cent. blood lead values in excess of 0.08 mg. per 100 c.c. and 57 per cent. the presence of porphyrin in urine. Positive correlation was found to exist between urinary lead values, blood lead values and porphyrin.

10.6 per cent. of the workers showed clinical signs and symptoms of early lead poisoning.

There was a close relationship between the time-intensity factor of lead exposure and early plumbism.

Based on the studies, recommendations have been made with regard to proper engineering control of the environments.

*3. Silicosis in Mica Mining Bihar—Report No. 3 (1953).

A detailed environmental-cum-medical investigation was carried out in the mica mining industry in Bihar in the course of which 329 miners with relatively long periods of continuous employment were medically examined and their chest roentgenograms taken. It was found that the miners were exposed to rock dust, varying in silica content from 11 per cent. to 67 per cent. with a median of 42 per cent. The degree of dustiness varied from one occupation to another, being the highest (800 mppcf) for pneumatic drilling carried out without dust control measures and the lowest (7 mppcf) for wet drilling.

Nodular and conglomerate silicosis was found in 34.1 per cent. of the miners examined, and was directly associated with the degree of dustiness of the occupations as well as the duration of time that they had worked at those occupations. Pulmonary tuberculosis was found in 18.6 per cent. of the miners.

A series of recommendations has been made which will materially assist in minimizing the hazard of pulmonary disease in mica mining.

4. Health Hazards in Mica Processing—Report No. 4 (1954).

An investigation, comprising of both environmental and medical aspect, was carried out in the mica processing industry in Bihar. Observations were made in five factories and 61 workers were medically examined. It was found that the preparation of mica dust by mechanical grinding as also screening of mica gave rise to considerable dust, indicating the necessity of introducing suitable dust control measures. Though there was no case of nodular silicosis amongst the workers examined, the chest roentgenograms indicated the possibility of 'nodular' fibrosis resulting from exposure to mica dust over a number of years.

5. Vital capacity of the Lungs of Silica and Fire-Clay Brick Workers in Bihar with Special Reference to dust exposure, Exercise Tolerance Test and Incidence of Silicosis—Report No. 5 (1954). (Out of print).

6. Cardiac Response to effort of Silica and Fire-Clay Brick Workers in Bihar. Results of Exercise Tolerance Test with Special Reference to vital Capacity Measurement and Incidence of Silicosis—Report No. 6 (1954). (Out of print).

7. Preliminary study on Thermal Environmental Conditions in two Typical Cotton Weaving Sheds in a Textile Mill in Delhi—Report No. 7 (1954). (Out of print).

8. Silicosis amongst Supervisory Staff in Mica Mining in Bihar—Report No. 8 (1955).

This is a detailed account of the health of 42 members of the supervisory staff employed in the mica mines. In their underground work they were exposed to dust, though to a somewhat less extent than the miners. The ages of the group ranged from 20 to 60 and the periods of employment from 1 to 30 years. The incidence of silicosis increased with age and employment; the earliest evidence of silicosis was found at the age of 27, and employment of 7 years

underground. After 15 years' work underground all showed radiographic evidence of silicosis. Of 42 in the group 19 (45.2 per cent.) showed silicosis: 12 in stage 1, 3 in stage 2, and 4 in the conglomerate stage. There were 8 cases of tuberculosis and in all of these silicosis was also present: 4 in stage 1, 2 in stage 2, and 2 in the conglomerate stage. Cardiac involvement was diagnosed in 3 cases, 1 each of enlarged heart, enlarged aorta, and hypertension.

9. Accidental Deaths from Insecticidal Fumigant Mixture of Ethylene Dichloride and Carbon Tetrachloride 3 : 1—Report No. 9 (1955).

This is a report on 3 cases of fatal poisoning by the vapours of ethylene dichloride and carbon tetrachloride. These cases occurred in warehouse workers who were handling drums containing the fumigant. It was later found that one of the drums had sprung a leak at a weld point. The men had been exposed to the vapours for possibly 2½ hours. The symptoms were giddiness, vomiting and rapid loss of consciousness. They were taken to hospital where consciousness returned about 6 hours later for a period of 10 to 12 hours but then convulsions set in and death occurred in 2 patients about 19 hours after admission but the third patient survived till the 5th day. A very short description of the post-mortem findings is given. There is some account of the investigations which were made. Some of the literature on the toxicology of ethylene dichloride and of carbon tetrachloride is quoted with a statement of the hygienic and other precautions which should be taken in the handling and use of the fumigant.

10. Silicosis in Metal Grinding (Scissors and Razor Grinders in Meerut)—Report No. 10 (1955).

The cutlery industry is one of the oldest in India. Meerut one of the main centres, is famous for razors and scissors and has a daily output of 1,500—2,500. There are about 350 units in the country employing about 5,000 workers. The processes include hand-or machine-forging of blades, heat treatment, grinding, glazing and polishing, assembly and finishing. The raw materials used are high-carbon steel stainless steel, plastic and wood. This study was made in Meerut in 1954. There were 18 small units, working in old, ill-ventilated and overcrowded buildings. The bulk of the work was done on sandstone but a few corundum wheels were also used. The grinding wheels were "so installed that they are partly in a pit filled with sand"; grinding was done dry.

Four samples of deposited dust from rafters were analysed and showed an average of 29 per cent. free silica. Dust counts taken in 12 scissors-grinding factories ranged from 31 million to 110 million particles per cubic foot of air (m.p.p.c.f.) and all exceeded the maximum allowable concentration of 20 (m.p.p.c.f.) for dust with this proportion of free silica.

Radiographic examinations were made of 44 grinders; most were in the age-group 20—35 and only 1 was over 35. Silicosis was diagnosed in 12 (27.2 per cent.). The incidence was progressively higher with increase of the period of work as grinder. Of the 44 grinders 40 were exposed to dust concentrations of 25 to 75 m.p.p.c.f. There is a progressive increase in incidence of silicosis with increase in the time-intensity factor (duration of employment and degree of exposure in terms of m.p.p.c.f.). The radiographs show in the first stage diffuse mottling and few separate nodules; the second stage has well-defined nodules over both lung fields, and the conglomerate stage has areas of massive fibrosis and enlarged hilar shadows. Tuberculosis was diagnosed in 4 radiographs, 2 associated with silicosis.

Installation of exhaust systems would not be within the slender resources of most of the factories. Wet-grinding would raise doubts about the effect of water on the home-made abrasive wheels and on the work, but investigations on these lines may be necessary for control of the dust problem.

11. Silicosis in the Pottery and Ceramic Industry—Report No. 11 (1956).

This report is a concise statement of the results of a survey of 12 factories in different parts of India; 5 of the factories are large, 3 of modern design, the other 2 and the smaller factories investigated consist of old buildings and sheds. The goods manufactured are earthenware, stoneware and porcelain which is a translucent white pottery. Most of the output is of cheap types of earthenware. The main health hazard is silicosis; lead poisoning has been virtually eliminated by the use of low solubility fritted glazes. The free silica content of the pottery and ceramic bodies and glazes ranged from 7 per cent. to 36 per cent.

Environmental studies included dust sampling with the midget impinger, and counting by light-field. The counts are expressed in millions of particles per cubic foot of air (m.p.p.c.f.) and the standards of permissible dustiness are those suggested in the United States Arch. Indust. Hg. & Occup. Med. (1953, v. 8, 296). The amount of exposure to dust of each class of worker is calculated on the dust concentrations at the process in an 8-hour day. Weighted dust exposure was calculated on the periods spent on different jobs. Of 921 workers examined only 250 (27 per cent.) were exposed to concentrations of less than 5 m.p.p.c.f.: 488 (53 per cent.) had dust exposures of 6–20 m.p.p.c.f., and 183 (20 per cent.) had exposures of over 21 m.p.p.c.f. A time-intensity factor was calculated for each worker on the number of years spent in a particular occupation and the weighted dust exposure for the occupation.

The total number of persons employed in the industry in 1953 was 15,974 workers of whom 20·7 per cent. were women.

Medical examinations were made of 921 workers; the sample for each of the 12 factories was taken from workers with over 5 years' service. The data from clinical and radiographic examinations were analysed by a punch-card system. The results showed that 648 (72·8 per cent.) of male workers and 24 (75 per cent.) of female workers were in the age-group 20–39 years and only 229 (24·8 per cent.) of all workers were over 40. The radiographs are classified according to the International Scheme adopted by the ILO Conference, 1950. This Scheme is reproduced as an appendix to this report. Of the 904 radiographs taken only 808 were considered to be of satisfactory standard. Silicosis was diagnosed in 127 (15·7 per cent.) of the satisfactory radiographs; 3 of these were of women; 108 (85 per cent.) of all subjects with silicosis were aged 30 or over. There was a progressive increase with age; 67 (20·7 per cent.) of the age group 20–39, and 60 (79·3 per cent.) of age-group 40–79. The frequency rates of silicosis also show a progressive increase with increase dust exposure. In relation to the time-intensity factor of dust exposure 26 per cent. of all cases of silicosis had a factor up to 100, whereas 36 per cent. of the same group had a factor of 101–400. The data suggest that the time-intensity factor recommended for this industry should not exceed 100, which would correspond to 5 m.p.p.c.f. of air on an estimated exposure of 20 years. The incidence of silicosis in various occupations and processes is shown in tables. There were 51 cases of tuberculosis (6·3 per cent.) in the 808 examined; of these 30 cases were of silico-tuberculosis and 21 of the tuberculosis without radiographic evidence of nodulation.

Recommendations are made for suppression of dust, separation of processes, periodical medical examinations, respirators, protective clothing, cleanliness of the factories, and washing facilities for workers. The use of powdered flint or quartz, for operations such as placing and polishing ware, should be prohibited.

12. Silicosis amongst Hand Drillers in Mica Mining in Bihar—Report No. 12 (1956).

This report gives detailed information on 62 hand-drillers drawn from 3 mica mines in Bihar. Of 1,010 mica mines in India, in 1952, drilling was done by hand in 829, and with compressed-air drills in 181 mines. In 1956 hand-drilling was done without dust traps in 74 per cent. of mica mines. Dust control was not required by law up to the end of 1952 but wet drilling is now being enforced and mechanical ventilation is recommended in addition. The mean dust counts in dry and in moist rock drilling were of the order of 97 and 21 million particles per cubic foot of air (m.p.p.c.f.) respectively. The main Report of 1953 showed that hand-drillers had an average exposure to dust of 45 m.p.p.c.f.

Of the 62 hand-drillers examined 17 (27·4 per cent.) had silicosis, 10 in stage 1, 5 in stage 2, and 2 in the conglomerate stage. There was no correlation between age and incidence of silicosis but the incidence increased with the number of years of underground work. The 2 patients in the conglomerate stage had worked 15 and 20 years respectively; the 15 others with silicosis had an average exposure of 11 years. The time-intensity factor (number of years worked and concentration of dust in m.p.p.c.f.) shows a progressive increase in frequency rates of silicosis until a rate of 41 per cent. is reached in the 12 hand-drillers with time-intensity levels over 800. Active tuberculosis was found in 4 of the 62 hand-drillers; silicosis was also present in 2 of these.

Similar investigations are necessary in mica mines of other States.

13. Vital Capacity of the Lungs of Workers in Ceramics and Potteries Industry—Report No. 13 (1956).

Vital capacity measurements were made of 647 pottery workers, 618 males and 29 females, in 5 factories in 3 Indian States. A Collins Vitalometer (water-sealed spirometer) was used. The measurements showed that average vital capacity rose progressively with standing height up to 175 c.m. and with increasing weight up to 160 pounds, and had a close relationship with body surface area. There was a gradual fall of vital capacity with age from age-group 20—29. All the data agree well with those of a previous study of 332 workers in the refractories industries. Correlations between these physical data and vital capacity are shown in tables.

A table is given showing the relation between vital capacity per square meter of body surface in cases of silicosis. In the 647 workers examined the average vital capacity per square meter of body surface was 1.94 litres. There were 127 cases of silicosis; of these 91 had vital capacity less than 1.94 litres, and 36 over 1.94 litres. Of the latter group, with higher average vital capacity, all were in stages 1 and 2 of simple silicosis whereas in the former group with lower average vital capacity, 7 were classified as complicated silicosis. (This does not seem to support the author's statement that low vital capacity measurements are not helpful in a study of pulmonary dust disease.)

In a study of vital capacity measurements in 29 female workers 3 cases of simple silicosis were diagnosed radiographically, all in the earliest stages and without symptoms or clinical signs, 1 was employed in the saggar shop and 2 in the finishing department. In both of these processes the dust concentrations were low, 1—20 m.p.p.c.f. and it is suggested that by working in a squatting position the women were in a zone of fine dust. Further investigations are needed to clear up this apparent anomaly.

14. Cardiac Response to effort of Workers in Ceramics and Potteries Industry—Report No. 14 (1956).

Exercise tolerance tests were carried out on 62 workers employed in a ceramics factory in Calcutta, in which dust concentrations were within permissible limits in nearly all processes. Of the 62 workers tested 54 were under 40 years of age. The test was a simple squat-jump exercise. Only 17 per cent. of the workers could continue beyond 2 minutes; the 38 workers in the 20—29 age-group could do the exercise for an average of 90 seconds only. Pulse readings are given before the exercise and during recovery. There were 5 cases of silicosis, all in stage 1; 3 of these workers had an exercise tolerance test score less than the average.

15. Silicosis in Female Workers in Ceramics and Potteries Industry—Report No. 15 (1956).

This is a report on 3 cases of silicosis in female workers in the pottery industry. In 1953, out of a total of 15,974 workers employed in 31 factories, 3,301 (20.7 per cent.) were women. In the pottery industry women are generally employed in unskilled work and in the skilled operations of casting and moulding, and in hand finishing which consists of sandpapering the semi-dried ware. Dust concentrations at this process ranged from 3 million to 70 million particles per cubic foot of air (m.p.p.c.f.). The body of the ware contains an average of 31 per cent. of free silica. No exhaust ventilation is provided for this process.

The 3 patients described were: (1) aged 42, employed for 6 years as a hand finisher; she was exposed to dust concentrations of 5 m.p.p.c.f.; (2) aged 48, employed as a hand finisher for 10 years; dust exposure was to 10 m.p.p.c.f.; (3) aged 26; employed for 6 years as a clay washer and 3 years as a hand finisher; the weighted dust exposure was 208 m.p.p.c.f. The clinical examinations gave normal results, and the radiograph showed similar changes, of Category 2, simple silicosis, in all 3 workers.

It is considered that so long as female workers are exposed to dust of free silica, and the risk of contracting silicosis, strict controls and medical supervision must be maintained.

16. Progressive Massive Fibrosis amongst Mica Mines—Report No. 16. (Un-published).

17. Report on Thermal Stress in Textile Industry—Report No. 17 (1957).

The tasks undertaken by the authors were to measure the magnitude of thermal stress in Indian textile mills, to ascertain the response of Indian workers to it, and to recommend a safe upper limit of exposure to this type of stress which could serve as a guide to the inspectors of factories. The present paper is an abridged report of the major findings.

For experimental purposes a climatic chamber was used, and in it 15 volunteer workmen were studied when working at controlled rates in controlled environments. After full acclimatization their ability to withstand thermal stress was comparable with that of American soldiers observed in the war-time investigations at Fort Knox, Kentucky (this Bulletin, 1945, v. 20, 480). No significant differences as regards race were demonstrated.

In textile mills studies of water ingestion and excretion were carried out. Under comparable conditions of thermal stress the sweat losses of Indian workers were similar to those reported in subjects of European stock. The salt intake of the average Indian is so high that no significant salt depletion occurred in any of the subjects studied.

A key task in the textile industry is the preparation of the warp for the loom. It is performed by skilled men who draw the ends of the yarn through metal slots. The drawing-in operation was performed in the climatic chamber in a variety of thermal conditions and the amount of work done was measured. Neither the dry bulb nor the effective temperature showed any significant correlation with the rate of production but when the wet-bulb temperature exceeded 84.3°F. productivity fell significantly, and this was true whether the dry-bulb temperature was 92 degree F. or 105 degree F.

The personal comfort of the Indian workers was more closely related to effective temperature than to either the dry-bulb or the wet-bulb temperature. The upper limit of the comfort zone was slightly below the effective temperature of 80°F., and the workers complained of cold when the effective temperature was in the mid-seventies or below.

During two summers and one winter many thousands of observations of temperature measurements were made in 9 mills. In all the mills the managements made efforts to maintain a high humidity in the weaving departments and, to a lesser degree, also in the spinning rooms of the better mills. The humidity was rarely controlled in the carding departments and never in the finishing departments.

In the weaving departments the dry-bulb temperatures ranged usually between 75 degree and 95 degree F., with wet-bulb temperatures of 65 degree F. to 85 degree F. The widest fluctuations of temperature occurred in finishing departments with dry-bulb temperatures of 80 degree to 115 degree F. and wet-bulb temperatures of 60 degree to 90 degree F.

The "safe-upper limit" chosen for the operation of textile mills in India is 85°F. when the air is saturated with water vapour, and the permissible wet-bulb temperature is progressively reduced below 85°F. as the dry-bulb temperature rises above that figure. The temperatures apply to work requiring moderate rates of energy expenditure, when light clothing is worn and the air speed in the working position is not less than 100 ft. a minute. With the stipulated air speed the maximum conditions represent an effective temperature of 82.4 degree F. when the dry-bulb temperature is 85 degree F. and when the dry-bulb temperature is 100°F. the permissible effective temperature is 86.7 degree F.

Temperature measurements made in factories showed that the safe upper limit was frequently exceeded.

It was recommended to the Government of India (i) that similar studies, to include the measuring of radiant heat exposures, should be made in the steel, glass, aluminium, paper and other hot industries in India; (ii) that steps should be taken to ensure that the upper limits of temperature referred to are not exceeded in textile mills; (iii) that studies of thermal stress and related climatic problems as they affect persons at work and at home, and the medical effects, should be made part of the permanent research programme of India; (iv) that as further knowledge is gained suitable amendments should be made to the Factories Act; and (v) that the quality and performance specifications for the hygrometers permanently installed under the Factories Act should be amended or supplemented to provide for an accurate and reliable instrument.

18. Survey of Carbon Disulphide Hydrogen Sulphide and Sulphur Dioxide Hazards in the Viscose Rayon Industry in India—Report No. 18 (1959).

The manufacture of rayon by the viscose method is considered a hazardous process because of the large scale use of toxic and poisonous chemicals, chief of which is carbon disulphide. Poisoning by carbon disulphide has been included in the list of Notifiable diseases under Section 89 of the Factories Act, 1948.

A comprehensive medical-cum-environmental study was carried out by officers of the organisation of the Chief Adviser of Factories during 1957. Out of 4 factories situated in 3 States and employing about 4,119 workers, three factories were selected for detailed studies. Out of 1,412 workers in these factories who are directly exposed to various toxic chemicals, 270 were medically examined and this represents a fairly representative sample of the population exposed to hazardous chemicals.

The environmental studies of the extent of exposure of the workers to various concentrations of the toxic chemicals have spotlighted the various hazardous operations in the industry.

The various types of medical examinations (general clinical, ophthalmological, otological, psychological, neurological and hematological) have revealed interesting findings of the harmful effects of the various chemicals, which have been shown in various tables in the report.

The report gives details of the methodology of work and methods of diagnosis in cases of carbon disulphide intoxication to assist medical officers in diagnosing such cases.

The report also includes a large number of recommendations for the control of hazards due to the various toxic chemicals in the various processes met with in the industry through such arrangements as enclosure of processes, exhaust arrangement, improvement in ventilation, routine estimations of the concentrations of the chemicals in the atmosphere, routine medical check-up of workers, shorter hours of work, use of protective clothing, etc.

APPENDIX XVIII

Amount Received as Employers' Special Contribution and Employees' Contribution for the year 1958-59

	Delhi	Indore	Amritsar	Jaipur	Kanpur	Bombay	Madras	Hyderabad	Trichur	Bangalore	Calcutta	Gauhati	Cuttack	Patna	Total
Employers' Special Contribution															
April, 1958	1,22,137	33,766	76,800	11,790	2,49,316	15,92,286	1,51,881	45,865	62,860	48,476	5,22,901	...	...	...	29,18,078
May, 1958	74,401	1,84,998	63,759	40,285	1,26,258	13,00,784	4,13,445	1,12,444	80,021	95,351	11,64,086	...	...	...	36,55,832
June, 1958	10,344	10,991	21,857	12,225	24,045	95,558	20,931	22,251	13,141	15,795	3,21,542	...	...	...	5,68,710
July, 1958	1,12,307	87,518	81,115	22,569	1,96,819	17,04,773	1,36,657	77,699	73,443	3,11,761	6,10,232	...	...	...	34,14,892
August, 1958	95,877	1,70,466	64,780	44,618	1,43,738	10,85,953	3,82,855	50,065	59,210	1,05,531	11,12,387	...	...	...	33,15,480
September, 1958	(—)20,857	19,544	13,627	12,045	31,310	2,17,656	20,397	10,363	12,330	22,087	3,41,916	...	...	...	6,80,418
October, 1958	68,676	58,984	81,221	34,786	2,28,842	18,27,514	1,72,294	40,415	83,440	48,144	4,91,559	...	...	...	31,35,877
November, 1958	90,615	1,52,752	66,215	36,828	1,14,191	10,48,881	3,91,863	1,71,914	57,159	99,897	11,71,400	...	...	5,220	34,06,935
December, 1958	51,424	45,064	7,390	4,044	96,601	70,638	29,414	40,969	13,222	17,979	3,46,200	25,131	...	877	7,48,955
January, 1959	75,262	1,01,020	76,200	12,595	1,98,290	17,69,558	1,16,691	80,825	66,863	56,463	3,26,702	6,516	...	232	28,87,217
February, 1959	1,07,653	1,38,679	69,834	49,141	1,78,503	11,24,406	4,51,701	58,187	76,552	1,36,584	12,96,684	17,890	11,665	79,213	37,96,692
March, 1959	21,355	(—)33,780	15,214	4,698	51,802	1,31,420	(—)5,604	20,246	9,865	51,153	2,12,462	757	4,148	11,261	4,94,997
Total 1958-59	8,09,196	9,70,002	6,38,012	2,85,654	16,39,715	1,19,69,427	22,82,524	7,31,243	608,106	10,09,221	79,18,071	50,294	15,813	96,803	2,90,24,081
Total 1957-58	10,09,863	8,67,983	4,08,545	1,58,593	16,12,042	1,18,92,399	29,89,094	3,63,215	3,10,160	1,40,591	85,88,843	...	...	...	2,83,41,328
Total 1956-57	21,17,055	49,571	...	...	20,53,486	1,11,20,758	31,93,641	...	...	...	74,04,893	...	...	...	2,59,39,404
Upto 31-3-56	47,50,370	...	...	...	55,55,629	3,21,77,784	87,08,598	...	...	...	2,09,10,657	...	...	...	7,21,03,038
Employees' Contribution															
April, 1958	1,30,679	1,03,047	74,655	20,664	2,28,980	15,20,972	3,44,823	68,805	61,364	2,000	6,19,473	...	...	...	31,75,462
May, 1958	1,27,961	1,52,133	72,466	27,691	1,71,839	14,97,236	2,46,342	51,358	40,663	300	6,71,482	...	...	...	30,59,451
June, 1958	99,690	1,18,527	70,978	48,711	1,99,564	13,09,424	3,20,587	66,696	52,883	3,500	4,88,966	...	...	...	27,79,526
July, 1958	1,39,182	1,23,284	74,066	21,929	2,37,884	16,89,658	3,03,562	54,288	64,043	100	6,11,906	...	...	...	33,19,902
August, 1958	83,970	1,81,358	72,627	20,418	1,97,759	13,98,384	2,52,991	48,941	40,546	1,44,03	5,33,180	...	...	...	28,44,577
September, 1958	1,43,751	93,618	72,034	50,524	2,31,839	15,71,541	2,86,756	64,312	36,544	1,03,263	5,75,320	...	...	...	32,29,502

October, 1958 .	1,48,740	1,66,396	70,886	40,753	2,28,929	16,50,064	3,42,596	60,532	66,740	84,519	4,14,775	...	...	...	32,74,930
November, 1958	99,953	1,14,796	66,010	27,161	1,79,662	13,37,360	2,43,262	34,106	61,236	1,01,788	5,45,276	...	...	1,790	28,12,400
December, 1958	1,33,756	1,48,675	93,701	35,212	2,54,708	15,41,419	3,08,255	90,739	57,905	1,12,430	6,35,003	7,491	...	7,627	34,26,921
January, 1959 .	1,23,040	1,02,349	70,422	36,526	2,21,756	15,95,023	3,34,787	47,886	68,397	85,968	6,11,784	6,408	...	10,010	33,14,356
February, 1959 .	1,65,888	1,25,812	77,285	60,379	2,04,914	15,39,194	3,81,971	69,288	55,048	1,74,902	7,05,757	5,864	...	13,105	35,78,407
March, 1959 .	1,10,043	1,85,171	76,981	26,381	2,34,897	14,22,606	3,73,093	42,955	56,998	1,79,933	5,67,575	5,464	...	14,413	32,96,516
Total 1958-59 .	15,06,653	16,15,166	8,92,117	4,16,329	25,92,731	1,80,72,881	37,39,025	6,98,906	6,62,367	8,63,106	69,80,497	25,227	...	46,945	3,81,11,950
Total 1957-58 .	17,77,130	16,40,921	4,88,298	2,07,465	28,04,285	1,74,76,854	37,51,602	3,20,188	4,01,632	9,700	63,57,879	...	...	...	3,52,35,954
Total 1956-57 .	33,57,911	2,39,711	...	...	30,92,707	1,59,70,231	33,89,593	...	...	...	61,52,681	...	...	...	3,22,02,834
Upto 31-3-1956	73,45,056	...	...	...	83,19,897	2,02,23,159	15,09,500	...	...	...	29,56,950	...	...	...	4,03,54,362

Note : Accounts for Regional Offices, Assam and Bihar were separated w.e.f. 1-11-58 and for Orissa w.e.f. 1-1-59 from the composite Calcutta Region

APPENDIX XIX

Employees' Insurance Courts set up under The Employees' State Insurance Scheme

Name of the State	Areas for which Employees' Insurance Court set up	Presiding Officer of the Court on whom the powers to act as Employees' Insurance Court have been conferred
1	2	3
Andhra	Hyderabad & Secunderabad Visakhapatnam, Nellorem and Chittivasa. Vijayawada, Eluru, Mangalagiri & Guntur.	Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad. Subordinate Judge, Visakhapatnam. Subordinate Judge, Vijayawada.
Bihar	Patna Monghyr Katihar Samastipur	District Judge, Patna. District Judge, Monghyr. District Judge, Purnea. District Judge, Darbhanga.
Bombay	Nagpur Akola	Member, State Industrial Court Nagpur. First Civil Judge, Class I Akola.
Delhi	Delhi	Senior Subordinate Judge, Delhi.
Kerala	Quilon Ernakulam, Alwaye and Trichur Trivandrum	Presiding Officer, Labour Court Quilon. Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Ernakulam. Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Ernakulam.
Madhya Pradesh	Indore Ujjain and Ratlam Gwalior Jabalpur Hinganghat Burhanpur	Judge, Labour Court, Indore. Judge, Labour Court, Ujjain. Judge, Labour Court, Gwalior. First Civil Judge, Class I Jabalpur. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hinganghat. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Burhanpur.
Madras	Coimbatore, Udumalpet and Tiruppur. Salem and Mettur Madras Madurai Tuticorin, Ambasamudram	District Judge, Coimbatore. District Judge, Salem. Principal Judge, Civil Court, Madras. District Judge, Madurai. District Judge, Tirunelveli.
Mysore	Bangalore	Presiding Officer, Labour Court Bangalore.
Punjab	Jagadhri and Ambala Batala Jullundur, Amritsar and Ludhiana. Bhiwani	Senior-Sub-Judge, Ambala. Sub-Divisional Officer, Batala. Senior Sub-Judge at each place. Sub-Divisional Officer, Bhiwani.
Rajasthan	Jaipur Jodhpur Pali Bikaner Bhilwara Lakheri Sawai-Madhopur	Civil Judge, Jaipur. Civil Judge, Jodhpur. Civil Judge, Pali. Civil Judge, Bikaner. Civil Judge, Bhilwara. Civil Judge, Kotah. Civil Judge, Gangapur.

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	. . . Kanpur Rampur Varanasi Agra Allahabad, Saharanpur and Bareilly. Lucknow Aligarh & Hathras	Deputy Collector, Kanpur. City Magistrate, Rampur. City Magistrate, Varanasi. City Magistrate, Agra. City Magistrate, Allahabad. Deputy Collector Saharanpur. Deputy Collector, Bareilly. Magistrate I Class, Lucknow. Deputy Collector, Aligarh. Judge, Sixth Industrial Tribunal, West Bengal.
West Bengal	. . . Calcutta and Howrah District.	

APPENDIX XX

Statement showing the total number of legal cases filed and recoveries effected during the year 1958-59

Name of the Region	Number of cases under Section 73-D	Amount involved	Number of cases under Section 75	Amount involved	Number of cases under Section 85	Amount recovered	
						Under Section 73-D	Under Section 75
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Andhra	51	55,088.00	12	7,703.03	12	33,642.99	1,555.93
Bihar	61	89,866.58	8	..	6	..	..
Bombay	491	9,17,304.00	130	6,13,356.92	217	1,91,879.96	4,41,742.81
Delhi	62	31,743.19	53	55,174.62	12	22,741.93	8,251.15
Kerala	92	81,226.49	25	26,730.00	4	34,336.38	1,411.92
Madhya Pradesh	49	53,295.55	5	1,03,214.23	..	3,161.88	94,608.17
Madras	144	1,51,528.13	47	7,99,259.39	13	61,997.81	12,002.93
Mysore	76	59,560.94	..	..	19	60,099.06	..
Punjab	100	Not available	43	Not available	63	Not available	Not available
Rajasthan	39	25,195.80	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Uttar Pradesh	164	3,41,294.78	28	1,58,162.54	12	86,094.26	31,311.05
West Bengal	450	6,21,678.80	179	3,02,486.71	149	2,71,913.67	67,578.89

APPENDIX XXI **Payments made by State during the year 1958-59**

State	Number of payments made during the month of												Total
	April, 1958	May, 1958	June, 1958	July, 1958	August, 1958	Septem- ber, 1958	October, 1958	Novem- ber, 1958	Decem- ber, 1958	January, 1959	Feb- ruary, 1959	March, 1959	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra	1,548	1,594	1,846	3,661	1,86	1,541	1,295	2,904	3,577	3,162	3,723	3,181	29,918
Assam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12
Bihar	27	39	43	29	53	72	560	817	972	1,011	960	915	5,498
Bombay (Greater)	37,954	41,731	39,350	54,122	41,484	46,216	48,389	38,932	44,976	40,607	39,321	39,134	5,03,216
Bombay (Vidarbha)	2,573	2,506	2,872	2,924	3,194	3,144	2,967	2,616	2,829	1,982	2,340	2,486	32,433
Delhi	3,795	4,268	3,909	4,392	4,355	4,483	4,286	3,669	4,092	3,781	3,205	3,391	47,626
Kerala	3,199	4,090	4,404	6,330	3,774	4,980	4,962	5,198	5,534	6,400	5,771	5,862	60,504
Madhya Pradesh	6,060	6,435	5,798	6,097	7,184	6,862	6,791	6,457	6,532	5,837	5,282	5,482	74,817
Madras	16,017	28,378	17,010	17,713	17,023	16,365	16,592	15,552	20,051	15,821	17,561	21,122	2,19,215
Mysore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	31	69	108	120	130	115	112	685
Punjab	1,027	1,143	1,044	1,280	1,251	1,378	1,171	1,017	1,179	1,168	1,031	1,021	13,710
Rajasthan	735	904	805	913	1,462	1,377	1,888	1,762	1,850	1,896	1,364	13,049	28,005
Uttar Pradesh	8,377	8,146	8,486	9,758	9,298	9,809	9,176	8,253	8,510	6,351	6,379	6,398	98,941
West Bengal	18,356	22,532	21,098	28,725	27,825	27,481	19,814	25,382	24,716	22,544	20,995	21,741	2,81,209
TOTAL	99,668	1,21,766	1,06,665	1,26,944	1,18,789	1,23,739	1,17,960	1,12,667	1,24,948	1,10,690	1,08,053	1,23,900	13,95,789

APPENDIX XXII

Particulars in respect of Sickness Benefit payments (Excluding Extended Sickness Benefit)

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk	Period	Number of			Average per annum per employee			Average daily benefit rate	No. of benefit days per spell	Amount of benefit per spell
			Fresh spells	Benefit days (lakhs)	Amount paid (lakhs)	Fresh spells	Benefit days	Amount paid			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Andhra		1956-57	19,223	1.16	1.88	0.91	5.5	9.0	1.6	6.1	10.0
		1957-58	28,948	2.52	3.85	1.20	10.5	16.0	1.5	8.7	13.3
	33,000	1958-59	31,644	2.68	4.35	0.96	8.1	13.2	1.6	8.5	13.7
Bihar		1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7,550	1958-59	4,322	0.33	0.43	0.57	4.4	6.4	1.5	7.6	11.1
Bombay (Greater)		1956-57	3,21,560	25.32	57.18	0.68	5.4	12.2	7.3	7.9	17.8
		1957-58	4,26,062	31.83	76.09	0.91	6.8	16.3	2.4	7.0	17.9
	5,20,500	1958-59	3,93,891	29.65	75.48	0.76	5.7	14.5	2.6	7.5	19.2
Bombay (Vidharbha)		1956-57	14,898	1.53	2.31	0.65	6.7	10.0	1.5	10.3	15.7
		1957-58	25,425	2.69	4.36	0.80	8.4	..	1.6	..	..
	44,000	1958-59	22,980	2.49	4.45	0.52	5.7	10.1	1.8	11.0	19.2
Delhi		1956-57	33,330	2.81	5.89	0.83	7.0	14.7	2.1	8.4	17.7
		1957-58	61,866	3.07	7.94	1.46	7.0	18.1	2.6	4.9	12.8
	48,500	1958-59	37,694	3.09	6.97	0.8	6.4	14.4	2.3	8.2	18.5
Kerala		1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1957-58	16,915	1.81	2.25	0.70	7.5	9.36	1.3	10.7	13.3
	30,150	1958-59	42,012	3.48	4.87	1.39	11.5	16.2	1.4	8.3	11.6
Madhya Pradesh		1956-57	39,044	3.81	6.47	0.78	7.1	12.0	1.7	10.0	16.6
		1957-58	61,983	5.55	11.86	1.03	9.0	19.9	2.1	9.0	19.1
	66,650	1958-59	53,932	5.17	10.39	0.81	7.8	15.6	2.0	9.6	19.3

Madras		1956-57	53,972	4.67	6.86	0.81	7.0	10.2	1.5	8.7	12.7
		1957-58	98,601	9.50	16.43	0.88	8.5	14.6	1.7	9.6	16.7
	1,38,800	1958-59	1,44,280	13.61	24.41	1.04	9.8	17.6	1.8	9.4	16.9
Punjab		1956-57	9,881	0.61	1.16	0.33	2.0	3.9	1.9	6.2	11.7
		1957-58	11,189	0.74	1.34	0.37	2.5	4.5	1.8	6.6	12.0
	36,000	1958-59	10,032	0.77	1.36	0.28	2.1	3.8	1.8	7.7	13.6
Rajasthan		1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1957-58	3,980	0.26	0.40	0.57	3.7	5.7	1.5	6.5	10.1
	18,300	1958-59	9,530	0.95	1.45	0.52	5.2	8.3	1.5	10.0	15.2
Uttar Pradesh		1956-57	55,970	4.83	7.98	0.67	5.8	9.5	1.7	8.6	14.3
		1957-58	89,649	7.91	14.86	0.78	6.9	12.9	1.9	8.8	16.6
	1,18,800	1958-59	79,800	6.88	12.70	0.67	5.8	10.6	1.9	8.6	15.9
West Bengal		1956-57	1,15,599	8.79	14.57	0.58	4.4	7.2	1.7	7.6	12.6
		1957-58	1,99,784	16.67	28.74	0.80	6.7	11.5	1.7	8.0	14.4
	2,56,000	1958-59	2,21,558	18.17	32.91	0.87	7.1	12.8	1.8	8.2	14.8
Total and average for all areas		1956-57	6,63,477	53.53	104.30	0.67	5.4	10.5	2.0	8.1	15.8
		1957-58	10,24,402	82.55	168.12	0.88	7.1	14.4	2.0	8.1	16.4
	13,18,250	1958-59	10,48,490	87.27	179.78	0.80	6.6	13.6	2.1	8.3	17.1

APPENDIX XXIII

Particulars in respect of Maternity Benefit Payments

State	Period	Estimated No. of insured women	No. of cases	No. of cases per thousand insured women	No. of Benefit days	Amount paid	Average amount paid per case
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra	1956-57		331		28,297	31,026	97
	1957-58	3,850	241	62.6	18,808	29,003	120
	1958-59	4,800	361	75.2	28,508	51,819	144
Bihar	1956-57						
	1957-58						
	1958-59	300	6	16.7	384	555	93
Bombay (Greater)	1956-57		1,494		1,20,273	2,22,247	149
	1957-58	44,150*	1,272	30.7	1,13,925	2,33,015	183
	1958-59	46,150*	1,443	34.0	1,12,693	4,20,238	291
Bombay (Vidarbha)	1956-57	}	61		5,792	6,395	105
	1957-58		82		7,046	8,046	98
	1958-59		125		10,221	21,236	170
Delhi	1956-57		54		4,003	3,950	73
	1957-58	1,200	35	29.2	3,693	3,693	106
	1958-59	2,200	70	31.8	4,421	6,605	94
Kerala	1956-57						
	1957-58	6,100	428	70.2	35,764	35,308	83
	1958-59	5,900	795	134.8	64,844	99,442	125
Madras	1956-57		819		81,038	85,321	104
	1957-58	15,500	1,252	80.8	86,161	1,29,712	104
	1958-59	17,400	1,697	97.5	1,10,561	2,79,346	165
Madhya Pradesh	1956-57		386		26,668	36,334	94
	1957-58	5,500	324	58.9	23,957	38,094	118
	1958-59	5,600	474	84.6	29,152	67,108	142
Punjab	1956-57		12		1,228	1,704	142
	1957-58	1,200	28	23.3	1,847	1,831	65
	1958-59	1,200	19	15.8	1,731	2,208	116
Rajasthan	1956-57						
	1957-58	1,800	86	47.8	3,657	3,759	44
	1958-59	1,200	153	127.5	12,128	18,850	123
Uttar Pradesh	1956-57		20		1,278	1,442	72
	1957-58	2,000	23	11.5	1,649	2,103	91
	1958-59	2,200	32	14.5	2,824	4,167	130
West Bengal	1956-57		308		19,031	25,318	82
	1957-58	4,050	385	95.1	23,679	32,628	85
	1958-59	5,300	271	51.1	25,960	54,473	201
Total	1956-57		3,485		2,87,609	4,13,737	119
	1957-58	85,350	3,956	46.4	3,20,176	5,17,197	131
	1958-59	92,250	5,441	59.0	3,97,252	10,26,047	189

Note : The number of insured women during the year 1956-57 not available.

*Including Vidarbha.

APPENDIX XXIV

Particulars in respect of Temporary Disablement Benefit.

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk	Period]	Number of			Average per annum per employee			No. of Benefit days per spell	Amount of Benefit per spell
			Spells admitted	Benefit days	Amount of benefit paid in thousand of Rupees	Fresh spells	Benefit days	Amount paid		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhr	33,000	1956-57	783	15,071	22	0.03	0.63	0.92	19	28
		1957-58	646	12,859	23	0.03	0.54	0.82	20	31
		1958-59	1,098	18,193	32	0.33	0.55	0.97	17	29
Assam	1,500	1958-59	14	367	68	0.09	0.24	0.45	26	0.05
Bihar	16,500	1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1957-58	60	1,126	2	0.02	0.28	0.38	19	2.5
		1958-59	348	6,194	9	0.02	0.38	0.55	18	26
Bombay (Greater)	5,20,500	1956-57	16,240	3,09,919	689	0.03	0.66	1.47	19	42
		1957-58	13,621	2,82,214	673	0.03	0.60	1.43	21	49
		1958-59	14,616	2,90,547	719	0.03	0.56	1.38	20	49
Bombay (Vidarbha)	44,000	1956-57	570	14,747	23	0.02	0.51	0.79	26	40
		1957-58	619	14,606	23	0.02	0.46	0.72	24	37
		1958-59	620	14,116	24	0.01	0.32	0.55	23	93
Delhi	48,500	1956-57	2,774	36,800	68	0.07	0.92	1.70	13	25
		1957-58	2,325	39,350	78	0.05	0.89	1.77	8	15
		1958-59	3,903	37,363	77	0.08	0.77	1.59	9	19
Kerala	31,250	1956-57	136	3,529	5	0.01	0.21	0.30	26	37
		1957-58	516	13,233	19	0.02	0.44	0.63	26	37
		1958-59	978	18,479	29	0.03	0.39	0.93	19	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras		1956-57	1,991	48,434	78	0.02	0.42	0.77	24	39
		1957-58	2,561	63,087	110	0.02	0.50	0.88	25	43
	1,44,350	1958-59	3,154	67,291	128	0.02	0.47	0.89	21	41
Madhya Pradesh		1956-57	1,521	40,552	68	0.03	0.80	1.31	27	45
		1957-58	1,725	38,941	78	0.03	0.62	1.25	23	45
	67,500	1958-59	1,741	47,308	94	0.03	0.70	1.39	27	54
Mysore		1956-57								
		1957-58								
	32,000	1958-59	783	9,591	19	0.02	0.30	0.59	12	24
Punjab		1956-57	1,460	18,563	28	0.05	0.62	0.93	13	20
		1957-58	1,531	16,187	26	0.05	0.54	0.83	11	16
	36,000	1958-59	2,720	18,028	28	0.08	0.50	0.78	7	10
Rajasthan		1956-57	100	1,161	3	0.08	0.29	0.75	12	30
		1957-58	249	5,564	8	0.02	0.23	0.56	22	32
	21,500	1958-59	796	11,115	16	0.04	0.52	0.74	14	20
Uttar Pradesh		1956-57	2,705	68,375	105	0.03	0.70	1.08	25	39
		1957-58	3,088	69,846	121	0.03	0.74	0.98	23	39
	1,23,500	1958-59	3,097	70,783	116	0.03	0.57	0.94	23	38
West Bengal		1956-57	6,974	1,59,404	270	0.03	0.69	1.17	23	39
		1957-58	8,005	1,79,546	317	0.03	0.72	1.27	22	40
	2,56,000	1958-59	10,553	2,25,108	396	0.04	0.88	1.55	21	38
Total		1956-57	46,254	7,16,555	1359	0.03	0.66	1.24	20	39
		1957-58	34,936	7,35,559	1475	0.03	0.61	1.22	20	39
	13,76,100	1958-59	45,316	8,34,483	1687	0.03	0.61	1.23	18	37

APPENDIX XXV

No. of Permanent Disablement Benefit Cases

State	No. of persons deemed to be exposed to risk	Period	No. of beneficiaries at the end of the year	No. of fresh cases admitted	Fresh cases per 1000 employee
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra		1956-57	26	20	0.8
		1957-58	50	24	1.0
	33,000	1958-59	69	19	0.68
Assam	1,000	1958-59	..	..	..
Bihar		1956-57	..	..	..
		1957-58	..	..	..
	16,500	1958-59	7	7	0.4
Bombay & (Greater)		1956-57	1,305	649	1.5
(Vidarbaha)		1957-58	2,087	812	2.0
Delhi	5,64,500	1958-59	3,039	853	1.5
		1956-57	508	142	3.6
		1957-58	641	159	0.6
	48,500	1958-59	779	141	2.9
Kerala		1956-57	..	..	..
		1957-58	25	25	0.8
	31,250	1958-59	50	25	0.8
Madhya Pradesh		1956-57	81	45	0.9
		1957-58	145	65	1.0
	67,500	1958-59	222	77	1.1
Madras		1956-57	78	37	0.6
		1957-58	164	87	0.7
		1958-59	243	79	0.6
Mysore	1,44,350	1956-57	..	..	..
		1957-58	..	..	..
	32,000	1958-59	12	12	0.4
Punjab		1956-57	112	38	1.3
		1957-58	156	41	1.4
	36,000	1958-59	190	34	0.9
Rajasthan		1956-57	..	..	..
		1957-58	13	13	0.9
	21,500	1958-59	31	18	0.8
Uttar Pradesh		1956-57	314	81	0.8
		1957-58	33	106	0.9
	1,23,500	1958-59	539	146	1.2
West Bengal		1956-57	132	109	0.5
		1957-58	392	241	1.0
	2,55,000	1958-59	703	310	1.2
Total		1956-57	2,556	1,141	1.2
		1957-58	4,046	1,574	1.3
	13,76,100	1958-59	5,763	1,721	1.3

APPENDIX XXVI

Brief particulars of payments as Dependents Benefit

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk	Period	No. of Death cases admitted	Capitalised value of Benefit
I	2	3	4	5
Andhra		1956-57	5	50,200
		1957-58	2	9,000
	33,000	1958-59	1	9,000
Assam	1,500	1958-59	Nil	..
Bihar	16,500	1957-58	..	..
		1958-59	..	..
Bombay		1956-57	32	9,65,500
		1957-58	37	3,22,500
	5,64,500	1958-59	34	3,74,500
Delhi		1956-57	2	24,000
		1957-58	3	22,500
	48,500	1958-59	6	77,000
Kerala		1956-57	..	..
		1957-58	3	25,500
	31,250	1958-59	1	11,500
Madhya Pradesh		1956-57	..	..
		1957-58	2	9,000
	67,500	1958-59	9	65,000
Madras		1956-57	1	20,000
		1957-58	4	17,000
	1,44,350	1958-59	5	52,500
Mysore	32,000	1958-59	1	10,500
Punjab		1956-57	2	19,300
		1957-58	2	16,500
	36,000	1958-59	5	45,000
Rajasthan		1956-57	..	..
		1957-58	..	..
	21,500	1958-59	2	10,500
Uttar Pradesh		1956-57	3	30,800
		1957-58	6	30,000
	1,23,500	1958-59	17	1,24,000
West Bengal		1956-57	13	1,08,000
		1957-58	10	97,500
	72,56,000	1958-59	19	1,52,000
Total		1956-57	58	5,17,800
		1957-58	69	5,49,500
	13,76,100	1958-59	100	9,31,500

APPENDIX XXVII

Number of permanent disablement cases during 1958-59 according to industry

Industry	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Delhi	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Madras	Mysore	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Food Beverages and tobacco	3	..	21	3	3	3	4	..	3	..	14	10	64
Slaughtering, preparation & Preservation of Meat .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of Daily Products . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Canning & Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour Mills . . . . .	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5
Rice Mills . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil Mills	1	..	6	1	3	2	3	..	1	..	8	6	31
Ice Factories . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverages . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Misc. Food Industries . . . . .	..	..	6	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	12
Tobacco	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	12
Textiles	5	6	430+5	08+2	2	61	29	6	8+1	7	78	127+2	827+10
Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills	1	..	356+4	67+1	2	58	26	6	3+1	4	70	11	604+6
Jute Mills	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	105+1	120+1
Silk Mills . . . . .	..	..	31+1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	34+1

Woollen Mills . . . . .	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	19
Other Spinning and Weaving Mills . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Knitting Mills	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Gins and Presses . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Manufacture and Repair of made up Textile Goods . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	4
Other Textile Industries . . . . .	..	..	25	+1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	9+1	38+2
Leather & Rubber . . . . .	..	..	13	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	3	28
Tanneries and Leather Finishing . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	7
Manufacture & Repair of Boots & Shoes . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4
Manufacture of Leather Products except Footwear . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Manufacture of Rubber and Rubber Products . . . . .	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14
Others . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chemical & Chemical Products . . . . .	..	1	31+2	3	3	..	4	..	2	..	6	5	55+2
Chemical including Fertilisers . . . . .	..	..	5	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	14
Oils . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4
Matches . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	7
Other Chemicals . . . . .	..	..	25+2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	29+2
Non-Metallic Minerals	3	..	18	4	9	1+1	2	..	1	2	2	6	48+1
Petroleum Refineries	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other Products of Petroleum and Coal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bricks and Stones	1	..	1	..	5	+1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7+1
Manufacture of Glass and Glass Products . . . .	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
Potteries and China Earthenware . . . .	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12
Cement . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Mica . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asbestos etc.	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	8
Others . . . . .	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Metallic Minerals	3	..	95	30	2	5	10	..	7	6	8	88	254
Metal Extracting and Refining . . . .	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7
Metal Conversion . . . .	..	..	10	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	14
Metal Rolling . . . . .	..	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	33
Foundries . . . . .	..	..	13	3	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	16	38
Galvanising, Tinning, Plating and Enamelling	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Others . . . . .	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	8
Light Metal Industries	2	..	50	25	2	1	4	..	5	6	2	55	152
Engineering . . . . .	..	..	87	13	4	6	11	3	4	3	11	42	184
Textile Machinery and Accessories . . . .	..	..	17	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	23
Electrical Machinery . . . .	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	14
Telegraph Workshops . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical Lamps, Fans and Other Accessories . . . .	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11
Agricultural Implements and Machine Tools . . . .	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	10

General and Job Engineering	..	..	38	8	..	1	6	2	2	3	5	21	86
Others	..	..	19	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	3	9	40
Transport	..	..	56	9	..	..	13	3	1	..	5	11	98
Ship building	..	..	25	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	6	34
Motor vehicles	..	..	15	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	3	2	30
By-cycles	..	..	8	4	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	1	19
Aircraft	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	9
Coach building	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Paper and Printing	2	..	23	4	..	..	1	..	4	..	10	3	47
Pulp, paper and paper board mills	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	14
Manufacture of articles of pulp, paper and paper boards	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Printing and book binding	1	..	15	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	28
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	3	..	70+2	5	1	..	4	..	3	..	2	13	101+2
Wood and cork except furniture	1	..	18+1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	7	31+1
Furniture and fixtures	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	10
Mints	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ordnance factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electric light and power	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
Gas manufacture and distribution	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
Water supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundries and job dyeing, dry cleaning etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	40+1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	47+1
TOTAL	19	7	84+9	139+2	25	76+1	79	12	33+1	18	146	308+2	1706+15

+ Relates to insured women.

APPENDIX XXVIII—A

Number of Permanent Disablement Cases by Industry during 1958-59 according to cause of accident

Cause of accident Code No.

Industry	0	11	12	13	14	21	22	23	30	40	50	60	70	80	92	90	95	98	Total
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
(a) Main Groups																			
1. Food, Beverages & Tobacco	..	3	2	1	38	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	5	8	..	..	3	..	64
2. Textiles	29	7	5	11	547+7	1	..	3	4	4	1	69+2	43	75×1	8	8	12	..	827+10
3. Leather & Rubber	..	3	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	..	1	..	28
4. Chemical & Chemical Products	4	..	..	1	28+2	..	..	..	3	2	..	6	4	5	1	1	..	..	55+2
5. Non-Metallic Minerals	5	1	1	1	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	12	+1	..	2	..	48+1
6. Metallic Minerals	12	1	5	2	174	..	..	5	2	1	3	8	9	26	1	..	5	..	254
7. Engineering	11	2	6	4	84	..	..	..	1	1	..	11	7	43	1	1	12	..	184
8. Transport	9	..	1	..	38	..	..	6	1	..	1	5	10	17	2	4	4	..	98
9. Paper & Printing	1	1	1	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	47
10. Miscellaneous	5	..	..	..	68+2	..	..	1	1	1	..	5	4	15	..	..	1	..	101+2
TOTAL	76	18	21	20	1051+11	1	..	17	12	9	6	111+2	86	210+1	13+1	15	40	..	1706+15
Percentage to Total	4.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	61.7	0.1	..	1.0	.7	.5	.3	6.6	5.0	12.3	.8	.9	2.3	..	

Codes —

0—Miscellaneous ;

14—Working machinery ;

40—Poisonous hot or corrosive substances ;

70—Stepping on or striking against objects ;

92—Handling without machinery ;

11—Prime-Movers ;

21—Railways ;

+Relates to females.

12—Transmission Machinery ;

22—Ships ;

50—Electricity ;

80—Falling objects ;

95—Hand tools ;

13—Lifting Machinery ;

23—Vehicles ;

30—Explosions, fire ;

60—Fall of persons ;

90—Falls of ground ;

98—Animals

APPENDIX XXVII—A—Contd.
(b) Certain special sub-groups

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1a	Oil Mills	..	2	1	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	31
2a	Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills	25	7	5	11	377	..	..	2	4	1	..	61	34	59	6	8	10	..	610
b	Jute Mills	..	..	..	..	103	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	8	2	..	..	..	121
c	Silk Mills	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	3	3	..	..	1	..	35
d	Woollen Mills	2	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	19
3a	Tanneries & Leather Finishing	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
b	Manufacture of Rubber & Rubber Products	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	14
4a	Chemicals including fertilizers	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	14
b	Oils	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	4
c	Matches	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
5a	Manufacture of glass and glass products	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8
b	Potteries & china earthenware	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	12
c	Cement	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
d	Mica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6a	Metal rolling	2	..	1	..	17	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	33
b	Foundries	4	1	1	..	19	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	8	..	..	1	..	38
7a	Textile Machinery & Accessories	3	..	1	2	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	2	..	23
b	General & Job Engineering	3	2	2	2	37	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	4	22	1	1	6	..	86
8a	Ship Building	3	..	1	..	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	5	9	..	..	1	..	34
b	Motor Vehicles	3	..	..	..	12	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	6	2	1	2	..	30
9a	Pulp, Paper & Paper Board Mills	..	1	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	14
b	Printing & Book Binding	1	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	28
10a	Wood & cork except Furniture	1	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	1	..	32
b	Electric, Light & Power	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
TOTAL		53	13	13	17	729	1	..	14	6	6	4	88	61	105	12	12	27	..	1208

Number of Permanent Disablement Benefit Cases by State during 1958-59 according to cause of accident

State	Cause of Accident Code No.																		Total
	11	12	13	14	21	22	23	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	92	95	98	0	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Andhra	1	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	19
Bihar	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Bombay	4	8	503+8*	..	..	11	8	6	4	74+1*	54	84	..	4	30	..	844+9*
Delhi	1	1	78	..	1	1	..	1	..	8+1*	11	32+1*	1	3	2	..	139+2*
Kerala	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	2	..	3	25
Madhya Pradesh	4	3	46	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	8	6+1*	..	2	..	76+1*
Madras	..	5	3	2	34	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	9	2	3	2	13	79
Mysore	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	12
Punjab	7	1	17+1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	33+1*
Rajasthan	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	18
Uttar Pradesh	..	13	..	2	69	..	..	2	2	..	1	15	13	26	..	2	1	..	146
West Bengal	1	250+2*	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	1	35	4	2	..	3	308+2*
TOTAL	18	21	20	1051+11*	1	..	17	12	9	6	111+2*	86	210+1*	13+1*	15	40	..	76	1706+15*
Percentage to Total	1.0	1.2	1.2	61.7	0.1	..	1.0	.7	.5	.3	6.6	5.0	12.3	0.8	0.9	2.3	..	4.4	

*Relate to insured women.

APPENDIX XXIX A

No. of Permanent Disablement Cases by Industry during 1958-59 classified by nature of injury.

Nature of Injury Code No.

Industry	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	80	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Food, Beverage & Tobacco															
1(a) Oil Mills	1	..	15	1	5	26	..	13	..	..	..	3	..	..	64
	1	..	5	..	1	14	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	31
2. Textiles	10	1	236+1	39	58+2	229+3	6	185+3	23+1	..	..	36	4	..	827+10
2(a) Cotton spinning & weaving Mills.	6	..	157+1	31	51+2	166+1	4	135+1	21+1	..	..	29	4	..	604+6
2(b) Jute Mills.	2	..	46	3	2	38	2	22+1	1	..	..	4	..	..	120+1
2(c) Silk Mills	1	..	13	1	1	7+1	..	9	1	..	..	1	..	..	34+1
2(d) Woollen Mills.	..	..	..	1	3	6	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	19
3. Leather and Rubber.	..	..	10	..	1	10	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	28
3(a) Tanneries and leather and finishing.	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	7
3(b) Manufacture of Rubber and Rubber Products.	..	..	4	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
4. Chemical and Chemical Products.	3	..	16+2	1	1	18	..	13	..	..	..	3	..	..	55+2
4(a) Chemicals including fertilizers	1	..	4	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
4(b) Oils	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
4(c) Matches	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5. Non-Metallic Minerals	..	..	13	2	4	16	..	10	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	48+1
5(a) Manufacture of glass and glass products	..	..	2	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
5(b) Potteries & China earthenware	..	..	4	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12
5(c) Cement	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
5(d) Mica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Metallic Mineral	11	..	63	6	8	97	1	43	2	..	..	15	2	1	..	254
6(a) Metal Rolling	1	..	8	..	2	10	..	7	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	33
6(b) Foundries	2	..	11	1	..	9	1	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	38
7. Engineering	6	..	60	7	6	51	2	29	3	..	..	17	3	..	..	184
7(a) Textile Machinery & accessories	2	..	6	1	1	6	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	23
7(b) General & Job Engineering	2	..	27	4	4	22	1	16	2	..	..	7	1	..	..	86
8. Transport	2	..	26	5	7	22	2	22	1	..	..	10	1	..	..	98
8(a) Ship Building	..	..	7	3	1	6	1	10	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	34
8(b) Motor Vehicles	..	..	12	..	2	3	1	9	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	30
9. Paper and Printing	2	..	10	..	1	23	1	7	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	47
9(a) Pulp, paper & paper board Mills	..	..	5	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14
9(b) Printing & Book binding	1	..	5	..	..	14	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	28

10. Miscellaneous	1	..	24+1	1	4	46+1	..	21	..	..	..	3	1	..	101+2
10(a) Wood & Cork except furniture	..	..	14+1	1	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	31+1
10(b) Electric, Light & Power.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total	33	1	478+4	62	95+2	538+4	12	348+4	29+1	..	1	92	13	1	1706-15
%age to total	2.1	.1	28.0	3.6	5.6	31.5	.7	20.5	1.7	..	.1	5.3	.8	.1	..
Codes :—															

10. Burns and Scalds ;
25. Punctured Wounds ;
40. Dislocations ;
55. Asphyxiation ;
70. Other Injuries ;

15. Concussions ;
30. Contrusions and abrasions ;
45. Fractures ;
60. Drowning ;
+ Relates to insured women.

20. Cuts and aceration ;
35. Amputations ;
50. Sprains and Strains ;
65. Nerve Injuries ;

APPENDIX XXIX—B

No. of Permanent Disablement Cases by State during 1958-59 According to nature of injury.

Nature of Injury Code No.

Industry	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	80	Total
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra . . . . .	..	..	6	..	1	8	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Bihar . . . . .	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7
Bombay	15	..	210+4	48	37	267+3	..	190+1	19+1	..	..	52	6	..	844+9
Delhi	1	..	35	1	12+1	46	..	56+1	2	..	..	6	..	..	139+2
Kerala . . . . .	..	..	10	..	..	11	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	25
Madhya Pradesh	2	..	7	3	9	25	3	20+1	2	..	..	5	..	..	76+1
Madras	3	..	32	..	12	13	2*	13	..	..	..	3	1	..	79
Mysore	1	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12
Punjab . . . . .	..	1	9	..	3+1	13	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	33+1
Rajasthan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Uttar Pradesh	3	..	36	1	16	47	2	27	5	..	1	8	..	..	146
West Bengal	11	..	121	9	4	99+1	3	42+1	1	..	..	14	3	1	308+2
Total	36	1	478+4	62	95+2	538+4	12	348+4	29+1	..	1	92	13	1	1706+15
%age to total	2.1	0.1	28.0	3.6	5.6	31.5	0.7	20.5	1.7	..	0.1	5.3	0.8	0.1	100.1

+ Relates to insured women

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6. Metallic Minerals .	11.0	..	52	30	13	6	..	..	14	..	25
6(a) Metal Rolling .	11.3	41	10	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	26
6(b) Foundries .	9.3	5	5	5	..	3	..	1	..	..	104
7. Engineering .	13.4	11	30	10	4	5	..	15	..	5	9
7(a) Textile Machinery and Accessories	12.8	1	3	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	46
7(b) General and Job engineering .	14.7	11	16	5	..	1	..	12	..	2	47
8. Transport .	17.4	8	14	2	..	3	..	4	..	..	12
8(a) Ship Building .	15.5	3	3	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	16
8(b) Motor Vehicles	20.4	4	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	28
9. Paper and Printing .	19.7	4	9	3	..	2	..	1	3	5	9
9(a) Pulp paper and paper Board Mill .	12.2	2	3	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	16
9(b) Printing and Book binding .	18.2	2	6	2	..	1	..	5	..	5	47+1
10. Miscellaneous .	16.1	9	15	6	3	2	..	1	1	..	19+1
10(a) Wood and Cork except furniture .	17.6	6	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
10(b) Electric Lights and Power .	32.5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total :— .	14.9	14.5	..	158+1	62	31+2	40	117	..	65	953+5
Percentage to Total	..	..	..	16.6	6.4	3.5	4.2	12.2	..	6.8	100

APPENDI XXX—B

Number of Permanent Disablement Benefit cases by State during
1958-59 according to percentage of Disability (Finally decided cases only)

Percentage Disability.

State	0-1	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-50	50 and over	Total
Andhra		7	4	..	..	..	1	5	17
Bihar		2	2	..	..	1	1	1	7
Bombay	54	43	32	9	3	7	37	18	203
			+		+				+
			1		1				2
Delhi	3	23	11	5	1	2	8	1	54
Kerala . . . . .	..	9	8	..	..	2	3	3	25
Madhya Pradesh	14	16	15	7	3	3	10	5	73
		+							+
		1							1
Madras	15	15	15	4	4	2	12	8	75
Mysore . . . . .	..	5	2	..	3	..	1	1	12
Punjab	6	7	6	1	..	1	4	4	29
Rajasthan	4	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	11
Uttar Pradesh	23	49	22	10	7	8	13	8	140
West Bengal	95	90	37	25	10	13	26	11	307
	+				+				+
	1				1				2
Total	214	266	158	62	31	40	117	65	953
	+	+	+	+					+
	1	1	1		2				5
Percentage to total	22.5	27.8	16.6	6.4	3.5	4.2	12.2	6.8	100

+ Relates to insured women.

APPENDIX XXXI

Number of Permanent Disablement cases during 1958-59 according to wage groups classified by Percentage disability.

Percentage Disability

Monthly wage Groups Rs.	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-50	50 and over	Total	Percentage to total
(a) Finally decided.										
Below 26 . . . . .	..	3	..	..	+	1	..	3	7	0.84
					1				+	
26-39	2	5	3	..	2	1	3	4	20	2.20
		+							+	
		1							1	
39-52	14	18	11	4	4	5	10	9	75	7.95
	+								+	
	1								1	
52-78	56	79	39	15	8	13	26	19	255	26.67
					+				+	
					1				1	
78-104	70	82	49	22	10	7	25	14	278	29.18
			+						+	
			1						1	
104-156	62	60	45	17	5	12	37	14	253	26.36
156-208	8	16	6	3	1	1	11	1	47	4.92
208 and over	2	3	5	1	1	..	5	1	18	1.88
Total,	214	266	158	62	31	40	117	65	953	
	+	+	+		+				+	
	1	1	1		2				5	
Percentage to total	22.5	27.8	16.6	6.4	3.5	4.2	12.2	6.8	100	
(b) Provisionally decided										
	208	210	106	53	59	27	51	39	753	
	+		+	+	+	+			+	
	5		2	1	1	1			10	
Percentage to total	28.0	27.6	13.9	7.1	7.9	3.7	6.7	5.1	100	

+ Relates to insured women.

APPENDIX XXXII

Number of Permanent Disablement cases by State during 1958-59 according to age and sex:

State	Age Group										Total
	18-22	23-27	28-32	33-37	38-42	43-47	48-52	53-57	58-62	63-67	
Andhra	5	4	3	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	19
Assam . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar II	1	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	7
Bombay	98	167	195	136	93	67	47	23	14	4	844
			+	+		+	—		+		9
			4	2		1	1		1		
Delhi	20	38	19	25	17	10	3	6	1	..	139
				+	..						+
				1	1						2
Kerala	1	1	4	7	4	5	2	..	1	..	25
Madhya Pradesh	6	9	11	18	13	11	7	..	1	..	76
									+		+
									1		1
Madras	10	15	17	11	7	9	6	2	2	..	79
Mysore	2	3	..	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	12
Punjab	9	8	7	2	2	1	2	1	..	1	33
				+							+
				1							1
Rajasthan	3	6	1	3	..	1	3	1	..	..	13
Uttar Pradesh	24	27	18	32	24	13	5	3	..	..	146
West Bengal	49	67	51	47	27	30	22	9	5	1	308
				+							+
				2							2
Total	228	346	327	286	195	149	99	46	24	6	1,706
			+	+	+	+	+		+		+
			4	6	1	1	1		2		15

+Relates to insured women.

APPENDIX XXXIII Investments

Particulars of Securities	As on 31-3-1956		As on 31-3-1-1957		As on 31-3-1958		As on 31-3-1959	
	Face Value of Securities	Cost price of the Securities	Face Value of Securities	Cost Price of the Securities	Face Value of Securities	Cost Price of the Securities	Face Value of Securities	Cost Price of the Securities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3% Loan 1957	50,43,500	₹49,67,516*10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% Loan 1958	50,46,200	₹49,59,112 10 0	₹50,46,200	₹49,59,112 10 0	...	...	...	...
3% Second Victory Loan 1959-61	1,00,16,000	₹97,11,036 2 0	1,00,16,000	₹97,11,036 2 0	1,00,16,000	97,11,036*11	...	...
2½% Loan 1960	53,77,600	₹50,62,589 13 0	53,77,600	₹50,62,589 13 0	53,77,600	50,62,589*81	53,77,600	₹50,62,589*81
4% Loan 1960-70	3,36,400	3,42,318 4 0	45,55,000	45,97,549 12 0	55,62,000	56,13,711*80	55,62,000	56,13,711*80
2½% Loan 1961	35,59,200	₹32,24,567 8 6	56,84,100	52,12,677 1 6	56,84,100	52,12,677*09	56,84,100	52,12,677*09
3½% National Plan Bond (Issue) 1961	66,32,100	65,64,003 14 0	66,32,100	65,64,003 14 0	66,32,100	65,64,003 87	66,32,100	65,64,003 87
2½% Loan 1962	1,05,40,400	97,55,436 5 0	1,32,19,900	1,22,75,841 0 0	1,32,19,900	1,22,75,840*99	1,32,19,900	1,22,75,840*99
3½% Loan 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,53,200	32,54,778*14
4% West Bengal 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,02,500	9,06,222*80
3% Loan 1963-65	82,11,100	₹76,70,170 13 0	1,05,39,000	98,67,112 10 0	1,05,39,000	98,67,112*62	1,05,39,000	98,67,112*62
3% Loan 1964	31,16,400	₹29,18,537 8 0	31,16,400	29,18,537 8 0	31,16,400	29,18,537*49	31,16,400	29,18,537*49
3½% National Plan Loan 1964	81,83,500	₹80,75,247 8 9	1,85,45,500	1,82,99,891 10 9	1,96,38,500	1,93,68,435*78	1,96,38,500	1,93,68,435*78
4% West Bengal 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,000	46,143*75
3½% National Plan Bonds (Second Issue) 1965	1,46,98,700	1,44,86,036 6 6	1,80,83,700	1,78,16,019 3 6	1,80,83,700	1,78,16,091*21	1,80,83,700	1,78,16,019 21
3% Loan 1966-68	15,16,000	13,92,923 5 6	23,78,600	21,97,238 9 6	23,78,600	21,97,238*60	23,78,600	21,97,238*60
3½% National Plan Bonds (3rd series) 1967	...	...	7,14,100	70,33,983 8 0	1,38,68,100	1,36,68,875*61	1,38,68,100	1,36,68,875*61
4% Bihar 1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,00,000	4,97,512*50
4% Andhra State Development Loan 1968	...	...	...	...	15,00,000	14,68,087*50	15,00,000	14,68,087*50
4% Madras 1968	...	...	...	...	16,00,000	15,67,400*00	21,00,000	20,64,212*50
4% West Bengal 1968	...	...	...	...	15,86,000	15,56,222*85	46,19,800	45,34,883*53
4½% Bombay State Development Loan 1969	...	...	...	...	19,40,900	19,36,047*75	19,49,900	19,36,047*75
4½% Mysore State Development Loan 1969	...	...	...	...	5,79,300	5,72,058*75	14,79,300	14,77,221*25
4½% Kerala State Development Loan 1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,48,300	13,35,312*00
4½% Mysore 1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,100	1,43,073*62
4½% West Bengal 1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,80,000	27,10,840*00
4½% U.P. State Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,89,900	12,96,606*42
3% First Development Loan 1970-75	4,90,700	4,33,975 10 0	9,60,700	8,44,931 14 0	73,43,400	63,20,919 26	73,43,400	63,20,919 28
4% Loan 1972	...	...	...	...	70,31,000	70,31,000	70,31,000	70,31,000*00
4% Loan 1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,56,10,500	1,56,31,169*69
3½% Loan 1974	...	...	28,33,800	27,93,064 2 0	28,33,800	27,93,064*12	28,33,800	27,93,064 12
Short Term Deposits with the State Bank of India, New Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,00,000	30,00,000*00
TOTALS	8,27,67,800	7,95,63,472 6 3	11,41,29,700	11,01,53,589 6 3	13,85,30,400	13,35,10,879*23	16,17,19,200	15,70,02,137*72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Employee's State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund								
2½% Loan 1961	7,000	6,336 7 0	7,000	6,336 7 0	7,000	6,336 44	7,000	6,336 44
2½% Loan 1962	3,000	2,746 10 0	3,000	2,746 10 0	3,000	2,746 62	3,000	2,746 62
3% Loan 1964	70,200	65,060 8 0	70,200	65,060 8 0	70,200	65,060 50	70,200	65,060 50
3% Funding Loan 1966-68	1,800	1,632 4 0	43,800	40,841 15 0	43,800	40,841 94	43,800	40,841 94
3% First Development Loan 1970-75	2,03,000	1,81,369 1 0	2,03,000	1,81,369 1 0	2,03,000	1,81,369 07	2,03,000	1,81,369 07
2½% Loan 1976	89,600	73,887 14 0	2,59,500	2,14,586 5 0	2,59,500	2,14,586 31	2,59,500	2,14,586 31
3% Conversion Loan 1946 (1986)	29,900	24,760 15 0	29,900	24,760 15 0	29,900	24,760 94	29,900	24,760 94
Postal National Savings Certificate	3,01,635	3,01,635 0 0	3,88,635	3,88,635 0 0	7,50,135	7,50,135 00	12,68,135	12,68,135 00
TOTAL	7,11,135	6,57,428 11 0	10,10,035	9,24,336 13 0	13,71,535	12,85,836 82	18,89,535	18,03,836 82

Depreciation Reserve Fund of Building for the Offices of the Corporation Investment Account								
3% 1st Development Loan 1970-75	13,800	11,945 10 0	13,800	11,945 10 0	13,800	11,945 62	13,800	11,045 62
3½% Loan 1974 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	14,800	14,572 45	14,800	14,572 54
2½% Loan 1976 . . . . .	...	...	17,400	14,409 6 0	17,400	14,409 37	17,400	14,409 37
3% Conversion Loan 1946 (1986)	15,600	12,655 8 0	15,600	12,655 8 0	15,600	12,655 50	15,600	12,655 50
Postal National Savings Certificates	24,270	24,270 0 0	24,270	24,270 0 0	24,270	24,270 00	34,270	34,270 00
TOTAL	53,670	48,871 2 0	71,070	63,280 8 0	85,870	77,852 94	95,870	87,852 94

Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of Building for the Offices of the Corporation Investment Account								
2½% Loan 1961	14,000	12,672 12 0	14,000	12,672 12 0	14,000	12,672 75	14,000	12,672 75
3% 1st Development Loan 1970-75	15,700	13,590 5 0	15,700	13,590 5 0	15,700	13,590 31	15,700	13,590 31
3½% Loan 1974 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	16,000	15,754 00	16,000	15,754 00
2½% Loan 1976 . . . . .	...	...	19,200	15,900 0 0	19,200	15,900 00	19,200	15,900 00
3% Conversion Loan 1946 (86)	17,900	14,521 6 0	17,900	14,521 6 0	17,900	14,521 37	17,900	14,521 37
Postal National Savings Certificate	13,650	13,650 0 0	13,650	13,650 0 0	13,650	13,650 00	13,650	13,650 00
TOTAL	61,250	54,434 7 0	80,450	70,334 7 0	96,450	86,088 43	96,450	86,088 43

Permanent (partial and total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund Investment Account

3% Loan 1964	88,700	82,205 14 0	88,700	82,205 14 0	68,700	82,205.87	18,700	82,205.87
4% West Bengal 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,11,500	11,89,480.98
4% Kerala State Development Loan 1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,000	94,050.00
3% 1st Development Loan 1970-75	1,95,500	1,69,229 11 0	1,95,500	1,69,229 11 0	1,95,500	1,69,229.69	1,95,500	1,69,229.69
3% Loan 1974	...	...	...	...	12,80,800	12,61,107.70	12,80,800	12,61,107.70
21% Loan 1976	91,300	57,874 2 0	13,25,600	10,98,028 13 0	13,25,600	10,98,028.81	13,25,600	10,98,028.81
3% Conversion Loan '46 (1986)	3,32,400	2,69,659 8 0	3,32,400	2,69,659 8 0	3,32,400	2,69,659.50	3,32,400	2,69,659.50
TOTAL	7,07,900	5,96,659 3 0	19,42,200	16,19,123 14 0	32,23,000	28,80,231.57	45,29,500	41,63,762.55

Dependant's Benefit Reserve Fund Investment Account

3% Loan 1964	71,100	65,894 8 0	71,100	65,894 8 0	71,100	65,894.50	71,000	65,894.50
4% Kerala State Development Loan, 1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,50,000	4,45,500.00
3% 1st Development Loan 1970-75	64,500	55,832 13 0	64,900	55,832 13 0	64,500	55,832.81	64,500	55,832.81
3% Loan 1974	...	...	...	...	4,55,600	4,48,595.14	4,55,600	4,48,595.14
21% Loan 1976	1,16,800	97,065 11 0	4,48,900	3,72,086 0 0	4,48,900	3,72,086.00	4,48,900	3,72,860.00
TOTAL	2,52,400	2,18,793 0 0	5,84,500	4,93,813 5 0	10,40,100	9,42,408.45	14,90,100	13,87,908.45
GRAND TOTAL	8,45,54,155	8,11,39,968 13 3	11,78,17,955	11,33,24,478 5 3	14,43,47,355	13,87,83,297.44	16,98,20,655	16,45,31,586.91

APPENDIX XXXIV

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1958.

Liabilities		Amount		Assets		Amount	
		Rs.	nP.			Rs.	nP.
<i>Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund.</i>				<i>Lands and Buildings (wholly owned by the Corporation).</i>			
As per last balance sheet		11,09,373·31		As per last balance sheet			10,28,167·77
ADD Amount credited during the year		5,40,650·90		<i>Lands and Buildings (jointly owned by the Corporation and State Govts., corporations' share.)</i>			
		16,50,024·21		(a) <i>Hospital and Dispensaries</i>			
LESS Payments made during the year		72,485·00	15,77,539·21	As per last balance sheet			
				Additions during the year		1,12,500·00	
<i>Deposits of securities e.g. by Contractors</i>				(b) <i>Equipments for Hospitals, etc.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		12,968·50		As per last balance sheet			
ADD Deposits during the year		38,260·01		Additions during the year		5,339·09	1,17,839·09
		51,228·51					
LESS Deposits repaid during the year		13,750·13	37,478·38	<i>Suspense (Advance for construction of Hospital, etc. made).</i>			
				As per last balance sheet		2,85,942·25	
<i>Deductions from bills payable to other parties.</i>				ADD Payments made during the year		1,55,700·00	
As per last balance sheet		566·19				4,41,642·25	
ADD Deductions made during the year		85,328·03		LESS Adjustments made during the year		1,12,500·00	3,29,142·25
		85,894·22					
LESS Payments made during the year		85,474·50	419·72	<i>Permanent Advance to the Heads of Offices of the Corporation</i>			
				As per last balance sheet		7,772·44	
<i>Unclaimed deposits in the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund</i>				ADD Payments made during the year		2,007·44	
As per last balance sheet						9,779·88	
ADD Amount credited during the year		291·00	291·00	LESS Recoveries made during the year		887·87	8,892·01
<i>Miscellaneous Deposits</i>							
As per last balance sheet		40,181·92					
LESS Deposits repaid during the year		34,515·22	5,666·70				
TOTAL—Carried over			16,21,395·01	TOTAL—Carried over			14,84,041·12

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Amount</i>		<i>Assets</i>		<i>Amount</i>	
		Rs.	np.			Rs.	np.
TOTAL—Brought forward			Rs. np.	TOTAL—Brought forward		Rs. np.	Rs. np.
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund or Buildings for the offices of the Corporation</i>			16,21,395·01	<i>Advance of Pay on transfer to the employees of the Corporation</i>			14,84,041·12
As per last balance sheet	78,096·61			As per last balance sheet	4,753·50		
ADD Provision made during the year	11,281·56		89,378·17	ADD Payments made during the year	18,557·50		
(Excludes Rs. 918·44 on account of net interest accrued but not received in previous year written off after taking into account the interest received during the year.)					23,311·00		
<i>Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of Building for the offices of the Corporation.</i>				LESS Recoveries made during the year	21,411·05		1,899·95
As per last balance sheet	86,355·11			<i>Advance of T.A. on transfer to the employees of the Corporation.</i>			
ADD Provision made during the year	14,260·04			As per last balance sheet	5,246·12		
(Includes Rs. 610·04 on account of interest received from investments of the balance).	1,00,615·15			ADD Payments made during the year	17,829·00		
LESS Payments made for repairs	551·53		1,00,063·62		23,075·12		
(Permanent Partial and total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund				LESS Recoveries made during the year	19,631·28		3,383·84
As per last balance sheet	28,95,253·81			<i>Advance for purchase of conveyance to the employees of the Corporation</i>			
ADD Provision made during the year	15,85,951·10			As per last balance sheet	29,800·31		
(Includes Rs. 82,451·10 on account of interest received from investments of the balance).	44,81,204·91			ADD Payments made during the year	29,190·98		
LESS Payments made during the year	3,09,446·70		41,71,758·21		59,041·29		
<i>Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund</i>				LESS Loans recovered during the year	22,592·52		36,448·77
As per last balance sheet	9,48,235·48			<i>Miscellaneous advances to the employees of the Corporation (festival advances)</i>			
ADD Provision made during the year	5,75,533·96			As per last balance sheet	604·50		
(Includes Rs. 26,033·96 on account of interest received from investments of the balance)	15,23,769·44			ADD Payments made during the year	57,642·50		
LESS Payments made during the year	1,32,978·16		13,90,791·28		58,247·00		
TOTAL—Carried over			73,73,386·29	LESS Recoveries made during the year	56,243·68		2,003·32
				<i>Miscellaneous Advances</i>			
				As per last balance sheet	2,72,959·62		
				ADD Payments made during the year	41,741·89		
					3,14,701·51		
				LESS Receipts during the year	81,273·62		2,33,427·89
				TOTAL—Carried over			17,61,204·89

Income and Expenditure account

Excess of Income over Expenditure as per last balance sheet	11,61,79,777·66				
ADD Balance of excess of income over expenditure during the year 1957-58	<u>2,29,11,798·19</u>	13,90,91,575·85			
			<i>Advance payments on behalf of State Governments</i>		
			As per last balance sheet	1,078·50	
			ADD Payments made during the year	<u>1,384·12</u>	
				2,462·62	
			LESS Recoveries made during the year	<u>977·77</u>	1,484·85
			<i>Advance to the Reserve Bank of India for purchase of Securities</i>		
			As per last balance sheet	2,04,50,061·40	
			ADD Payments made during the year	<u>2,04,50,001·55</u>	59·83
			LESS Adjustments made during the year		
			<i>Interest on investments accrued but not received</i>		
			As per last balance sheet	43,704·75	
			LESS Adjustments for the previous years	<u>43,704·75</u>	Nil
			<i>Interest on investments accrued but not due.</i>		
			As per last balance sheet	10,59,456·75	
			LESS Adjustments for the previous year	<u>10,59,456·75</u>	Nil
			<i>Income-tax deduction receivable</i>		
			As per last balance sheet	1,03,437·00	
			ADD Income -tax deductions during the year	<u>2,26,798·46</u>	3,30,235·46
			<i>Investments at cost</i>		
			(a) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of build- ings for the offices of the Corporation.</i>		
			As per last balance sheet	63,280·50	
			ADD Investments made during the year	<u>14,572·44</u>	77,852·94
			(b) <i>Repairs and maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the Offices of the Corporation.</i>		
TOTAL—Carried over	<u>14,64,64,962·14</u>		TOTAL—Carried over	<u>21,79,837·99</u>	

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Amount</i>		<i>Assets</i>		<i>Amount</i>	
		Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
Total—Brought forward							
			16,64,64,962·14	Total—Brought forward			21,70,837·99
				As per last balance sheet		70,334·44	
				ADD Investments made during the year		15,753·99	86,088·43
				(c) <i>Permanent (Partial and Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund</i>			
				As per last balance sheet		16,19,123·87	
				ADD Investments made during the year		12,61,107·70	28,80,231·57
				(d) <i>Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund</i>			
				As per last balance sheet		4,93,813·31	
				ADD Investments made during the year		4,48,595·14	9,42,408·45
				<i>Remittances</i>			
				As per last balance sheet		4,500·00	
				ADD Debits adjusted during the year		9,03,74,112·52	
						9,03,78,612·52	
				LESS Credits adjusted during the year		9,03,61,612·52	17,000·00
				<i>Cash Balance</i>			
				(a) <i>Investments</i>			
				(i) <i>E.S.I.C. Provident Fund</i>			
				As per last balance sheet		9,24,336·81	
				ADD Investments during the year		3,90,000·01	
						13,14,336·82	
				LESS Realisation on maturity of sale of investments		28,500·00	12,85,836·82

(ii) General Cash Balance		
As per last		
balance sheet .	11,01,53,589·39	
ADD Investments		
during the year .	3,63,16,402·46	
	14,64,69,991·85	
LESS Realisation on		
maturity or sale of		
investments .	1,29,59,112·62	13,35,10,879·23
(b) Cash Balance		
Cash in hand and with Bankers .	55,71,679·65	14,03,68,395·70
TOTAL	14,64,64,962·14	TOTAL . . .

NEW DELHI,

Dated the 30th May, 1958.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT

Certified that subject to the remarks in the audit note this Balance Sheet is in my opinion a full and fair Balance Sheet containing all necessary particulars drawn up and according to the best of my information and explanation given to me and as shown by the books of the Corporation it exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Corporation affairs. Information and explanation required have been furnished by the Officers of the Corporation and have been found satisfactory except to the extent mentioned in the Audit Report.

Sd/- A. S. GUPTA,
Assistant Accounts Officer,
Outside Audit Department (Civil)
Central Revenues.

Sd/- V. R. MAHADEVAN,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation,
New Delhi.

APPENDIX XXXV

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 1959

Income				Expenditure			
Head of Account		Amount		Head of Account		Amount	
		Rs.	nP.			Rs.	nP.
By Contributions :							
Employers' Share only	.	2,90,24,080	92	1. Benefits to insured persons and their families.			
Employees' Share only	.	3,81,11,949	74	A—Medical Benefits			
				(i) Payments to State Govts. etc. as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities, etc.		1,68,46,691	07
Total Contributions	.		6,71,36,030	66	Total A—Medical Benefits		1,68,46,691
Other Heads of Revenue				B—Cash Benefits			
Interest and Dividends	.. .		50,52,670	(1) Sickness Benefits		1,79,78,393	12
Compensations	.. .		..	(2) Extended (S.B.)		5,64,481	57
Rents, Rates and Taxes	. .		13,364	(3) Maternity Benefits		10,26,047	26
Fees, Fines & Forfeiture	. .		9,188	(4) Disablement Benefits		40,70,969	31
Miscellaneous	. . . .		70,217	(5) Dependants' Benefits		9,31,500	00
				Total B—Cash Benefits	. .	2,45,71,391	26
				C—Other Benefits			
				(1) Provision of Artificial Limbs		17,922	02
				(2) Medical Boards		46,096	50
				(3) Fees paid for post mortem examination of insured persons.		140	75
				(4) Payments to insured persons on			

account of convey- ance charges and for loss of wages	22,953·66
(5) Miscellaneous .	10,650·11

Total—C—Other Benefits 97,763·04

*Total 1—Benefits to insured persons
and their families* 4,15,15,845·37

2. Administration Expenses

A.—Superintendence

(1) Corporation, Stand- ing Committee, Regional Boards, etc.	6,107·06
(2) Principal Officers	85,500·47
(3) Other Officers .	6,58,198·60
(4) Ministerial Estab- lishment .	21,57,325·24
(5) Class IV Servants	3,61,031·69
(6) Contingencies .	11,36,942·94
<i>Total A—Superintendence</i>	44,05,106·00

B.—Field Work

(1) Officers .	1,12,737·99
(2) Ministerial Estab- lishment .	19,50,630·28
(3) Class IV Servants	3,35,502·40
(4) Contingencies .	3,32,840·04
<i>Total B.—Field Work</i>	27,21,710·71

TOTAL—Carried over 7,22,81,472·34

<i>Liabilities</i>				<i>Assets</i>			
<i>Amount</i>				<i>Amount</i>			
	Rs.	nP.			Rs.	nP.	
Total Brought forward			Rs. nP.				
			7,22,81,472·34	C—Other Charges			
				(1) Legal charges .	46,181·18		
				(2) Insurance Courts	588·59		
				(3) Publicity & Advertisement .	7,707·35		
				(4) Charges for maintaining Banking Accounts .	5,279·88		
				(5) Audit Fees .	18,630·00		
				(6) Repair, Maintenance & Depreciation, etc. .	24,150·00		
				(7) Miscellaneous .	0·03		
				Total C—Other Charges . .		1,02,537·03	
				Total—2 Administration Expenses			72,29,353·74
				Interest on Loans			
				Interest paid to the Employees' State Insurance Provident Fund .	65,149·00		
				LESS Interest realised on investments of Provident Fund balances .	19,538·22		45,610·78
				Total—Expenditure on Revenue Account			4,87,90,809·89

To excess of Income over Expendi-
ture C/o to Balance Sheet . . .

2,34,90,662·45

TOTAL .

7,22,81,472·34

TOTAL . . .

7,22,81,472·34

NEW DELHI :

Dated the 29th May, 1959.

Sd/- V. R. MAHADEVAN,

*Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.*

APPENDIX XXXVI

Statement showing administrative cost as compared with benefits etc.

		1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
I	Total Administrative Cost	21,01,420	24,72,797	34,73,578	44,64,591	50,58,982	62,34,431	72,74,965
II	(a) Employers' Special Contribution	1,31,40,677	1,76,43,593	1,87,89,480	2,25,29,288	2,59,39,404	2,83,41,328	2,90,24,081
	(b) Employee's Contribution	30,73,643	34,69,007	97,26,312	2,39,61,290	3,22,02,835	3,52,35,954	3,81,11,950
		<u>1,62,14,320</u>	<u>2,11,12,600</u>	<u>2,85,15,792</u>	<u>4,64,90,578</u>	<u>5,81,42,238</u>	<u>6,35,77,282</u>	<u>6,71,36,031</u>
III	Total outgoing (Expenditure on Revenue account)	28,45,457	49,53,181	81,92,943	1,80,64,180	2,88,30,091	4,37,99,697	4,87,90,810
IV	Total benefits	<u>7,44,037</u>	<u>24,80,384</u>	<u>47,19,365</u>	<u>1,35,99,589</u>	<u>2,37,71,109</u>	<u>3,75,63,266</u>	<u>4,15,15,845</u>
	Ratio of Administrative cost to							
	II	12.96%	11.71%	12.18%	9.60%	8.7%	9.8%	10.84%
	III	73.85%	69.92%	42.40%	24.71%	17.55%	14.2%	14.92%
	IV	282.43%	99.69%	73.60%	32.83%	21.28%	16.6%	17.5%

Note.—IV does not include share of benefit expenditure borne by the State Governments.

APPENDIX XXXVII

Statement showing incidences of sickness (50 cause groups) in various States.

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for 'one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description													
		TB of Respiratory system		T.B. other forms		Syphileis and its sequelae		Gonococcal infection		Dysentery, all forms		Cholera, fever, other infective diseases arising in intestinal tract			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Andhra . . . (SS)	36,500	106	2.90	74	2.03	290	7.95	810	22.19	5,014	137.37	90	2.47		
Bihar . . . (SS)	15,400	140	9.09	66	4.29	170	11.04	112	7.27	3,371	218.90	299	19.42		
Bombay . . . (PS)	4,70,000	6,519	13.87	1,070	2.28	5,420	11.53	7,133	15.18	60,159	128.00	2,780	5.91		
Bombay . . . (SS)	47,500	221	4.65	215	4.53	216	4.55	320	6.74	3,014	63.45	70	1.47		
Delhi . . . (SS)	55,000	140	2.55	31	0.56	108	1.96	83	1.51	3,471	63.11	28	0.51		
Kerala . . . (SS)	34,000	246	7.24	75	2.21	74	2.18	102	3.00	2,590	76.18	237	6.97		
M.P. . . . (SS)	60,500	507	8.38	68	1.12	293	4.84	345	5.70	5,495	90.83	29	0.48		
M.P. . . . (PS)	14,500	310	21.38	76	5.24	147	10.14	309	21.31	2,316	159.72	32	2.21		
Madras . . . (SS)	1,02,500	509	4.97	70	0.68	302	2.95	1,107	10.80	8,572	83.63	168	1.64		
Madras . . . (PS)	56,000	333	5.95	84	1.50	655	11.70	1,562	27.89	8,098	144.61	246	4.39		
Mysore . . . (SS)	36,000	574	15.94	377	10.47	120	3.33	580	16.11	5,533	153.69	631	17.53		
Punjab . . . (PS)	38,000	106	2.79	38	1.00	66	1.74	142	3.74	5,026	132.26	179	4.71		
Rajasthan . . . (SS)	24,000	367	15.29	25	1.04	96	4.00	87	3.63	2,470	102.91	74	3.08		
U.P. . . . (SS)	1,49,000	847	5.68	216	1.45	5,566	3.73	840	5.64	13,356	89.64	1,210	8.12		
W. Bengal . . . (PS)	1,53,500	1,071	6.98	275	1.79	1,526	9.94	4,144	26.00	62,372	406.33	2,534	16.51		
Averages and total for all areas India .	12,92,400	11,996	9.28	2,760	2.14	10,039	7.77	17,676	13.68	1,90,857	147.68	8,607	6.66		

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description							
		Scarlet fever Diphtheria, Whooping cough, Measles, Mumps, Chicken-pox.		Typhus and other rickettsial diseases		Malaria		Filariasis Ankylostomiasis and other Helminths	
		7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Andhra (SS)	36,500	94	2.58	3	0.08	8,439	231.21	137	3.75
Bihar (SS)	15,400	57	3.70	..	..	2,382	154.68	1,424	92.47
Bombay (PS)	4,70,000	3,761	8.00	233	0.47	38,752	82.45	2,645	5.63
Bombay (SS)	47,500	13	0.27	15	0.32	6,328	133.22	43	0.91
Delhi (SS)	55,000	59	1.07	5	0.09	1,460	26.55	26	0.47
Kerala (SS)	34,000	120	3.53	3	0.09	69	2.03	3,523	103.62
M.P. (SS)	60,500	41	0.68	12	0.20	9,926	164.07	130	2.15
M.P. (PS)	14,500	204	14.07	5	0.34	5,426	374.21	47	3.24
Madras (SS)	1,02,500	386	3.77	81	0.79	2,265	22.10	1,779	17.36
Madras (PS)	156,000	516	9.21	8	0.14	1,708	30.50	684	12.21
Mysore (SS)	36,000	596	16.56	146	4.06	1,325	36.81	1,012	28.11
Punjab (PS)	38,000	131	3.45	2	.05	9,892	260.32	315	8.29
Rajasthan (SS)	24,000	18	0.75	..	..	7,188	299.50	54	2.25
U.P. (SS)	1,49,000	153	1.03	97	0.65	17,002	114.11	487	3.27
West Bengal (PS)	1,53,500	2,627	17.11	53	0.35	18,520	120.65	2,582	16.82
Average and total for all areas India .	12,92,400	8,776	6.79	653	0.51	1,30,682	101.12	14,888	11.52

State		No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
			All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic		Malignant neoplasms all sites		Benign neoplasms, all sites		Allergic disorders		Diseases of thyroid gland	
			11		12		13		14		15	
			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Andhra	(SS)	36,500	1,900	52.05	5	.14	12	.33	831	22.97	4	.11
Bihar	(SS)	15,400	1,385	89.94	2	.13	17	1.10	295	19.16	41	2.66
Bombay	(PS)	4,70,000	12,984	27.63	158	.34	242	.51	18,669	39.72	192	.41
Bombay	(SS)	47,500	1,202	25.31	10	.21	19	.40	679	14.29	10	.21
Delhi	(SS)	55,000	3,373	61.33	3	.05	43	.78	863	15.69	7	.13
Kerala	(SS)	34,000	3,350	98.53	17	.50	27	.79	1,042	30.65	27	.79
M. P.	(SS)	60,500	923	15.26	14	.23	172	2.84	1,835	30.33	66	1.09
M.P.	(PS)	14,500	234	16.14	1	.07	8	.55	773	53.31	..	..
Madras	(SS)	1,02,500	6,282	61.29	12	.12	45	.44	3,334	32.53	54	.53
Madras	(PS)	56,000	6,081	108.59	22	.39	90	1.61	2,588	46.21	53	5.9
Mysore	(SS)	36,000	5,407	150.9	79	2.19	125	3.47	3,446	95.72	164	4.56
Punjab	(PS)	38,000	2,291	60.29	10	.26	18	.47	2,612	68.74	3	.08
Rajasthan	(SS)	24,000	1,347	56.12	5	.21	22	.92	649	27.04	3	.13
U. P.	(SS)	1,49,000	5,367	36.02	29	.19	49	.33	2,272	15.25	62	.42
West Bengal	(PS)	1,53,500	11,050	71.99	31	.20	77	.50	11,024	71.82	136	.89
India		12,92,400	63,176	48.88	398	.31	966	.75	50,912	39.39	822	.64

State		No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
			Diabetes mellitus		Avitaminosis and other deficiency States		Anaemias		Psychonevroses and Psychoses		Vascular Lesions	
			16		17		18		19		20	
			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Andhra	(SS)	36,500	41	1·12	1,687	46·22	1,468	40·22	49	1·34	31	·85
Bihar	(SS)	15,400	12	·78	612	39·74	792	51·43	33	2·14	11	·71
Bombay	(PS)	4,70,000	434	·92	38,209	81·30	22,144	49·24	820	1·74	194	·41
Bombay	(SS)	47,500	26	·55	467	9·83	3,273	68·91	477	10·04	21	·44
Delhi	(SS)	55,000	9	·16	421	7·65	347	6·31	209	3·80	14	·25
Kerala	(SS)	34,000	44	1·29	1,009	29·68	6,184	181·88	23	·68	16	·47
M. P.	(SS)	60,500	80	1·32	489	8·08	968	16·00	73	1·21	53	·88
M.P.	(PS)	14,500	38	2·62	611	42·14	363	25·03	288	19·86	1	·07
Madras	(SS)	1,02,500	174	1·70	1,919	18·71	2,350	22·93	205	2·00	37	·36
Madras	(PS)	56,000	157	2·80	4,610	82·32	3,141	56·09	153	2·73	30	·54
Mysore	(SS)	36,000	752	20·89	2,481	68·91	3,723	1,03·42	980	27·22	63	1·75
Punjab	(PS)	38,000	25	·66	2,210	58·16	983	25·87	182	4·79	14	·37
Rajasthan	(SS)	24,000	41	1·71	615	25·63	840	35·00	42	1·75	..	..
U. P.	(SS)	1,49,000	182	1·22	649	4·36	4,275	16·61	213	1·43	114	·77
West Bengal	(PS)	1,53,500	120	·78	23,325	151·95	3,962	25·81	1,247	8·12	325	2·12
Average and Total for all areas India		12,92,400	2,135	1·65	79,313	62·37	54,013	41·79	4,994	3·86	924	0·71

State	No. of Persons deemed exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description.									
		Diseases of eye		Diseases of ear & mas- toid pro- cess		Rheuma- tic fever		Chronic Rheumatic heart diseases		Arteriosclero- tic & degen- erative heart diseases	
		21		22		23		24		25	
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Andhra . (SS)	36,500	1,725	47·26	608	16·66	349	9·56	28	0·77	21	0·58
Bihar .	15,400	1,682	109·22	473	30·71	36	2·34	14	·91	2	·13
Bombay . (PS)	4,70,000	22,128	47·08	12,968	27·59	4,041	8·60	276	·59	192	·41
Bombay . (SS)	47,500	1,307	27·52	592	12·46	475	10·00	8	·17	10	·22
Delhi . (SS)	55,000	4,390	79·82	2,154	39·16	5	·09	4	0·7	7	·13
Kerala . (SS)	34,000	1,384	40·71	386	11·35	3,491	102·68	28	·82	11	·32
M.P. . (SS)	60,500	4,298	71·04	2,095	34·63	358	5·92	18	·30	16	·26
M.P. . (PS)	14,500	1,114	76·83	356	24·55	22	1·52	6	·41	15	1·03
Madras . (SS)	1,02,500	8,654	84·43	3,962	38·65	192	1·87	59	·58	170	1·66
Madras . (PS)	56,000	4,947	88·34	2,282	40·75	111	1·98	52	·93	40	·71
Mysore . (SS)	36,000	3,781	105·03	1,635	45·42	1,282	35·61	82	2·28	159	4·42
Punjab . (PS)	38,000	8,042	211·63	3,209	84·44	19	·50	11	·29	9	·24
Rajasthan . (SS)	24,000	4,152	173·00	1,384	57·66	5	·21	6	·25	13	·54
U.P. . (SS)	1,49,000	10,107	67·83	3,563	23·19	283	1·90	46	·31	16	·11
West Bengal (PS)	1,53,500	16,320	106·32	5,973	38·91	1,336	8·70	91	·59	139	·90
India .	12,92,400	94,031	72·76	41,640	32·22	12,005	9·29	729	·56	820	·63

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
		Hypertensive Disease		Disease of Viscs		Acute nasopharyngitis (common cold)		Acute Pharyngitis and tonsillitis		Influenza	
		26		27		28		29		30	
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Andhra . . (SS)	36,500	95	2.60	99	2.71	3,151	86.33	1,212	33.21	3,780	103.56
Bihar . . (SS)	15,400	24	1.56	91	5.91	3,355	217.86	1,028	66.75	4,399	285.65
Bombay . . (PS)	470,000	1,015	2.16	2,194	4.67	98,199	208.93	32,275	68.67	75,860	161.40
Bombay . . (SS)	47,500	36	0.76	310	6.53	4,022	84.67	1,972	41.52	597	12.57
Delhi . . (SS)	55,000	18	0.33	302	5.49	9,006	163.75	4,646	84.47	416	7.56
Kerala . . (SS)	34,000	78	2.29	309	9.09	2,395	70.44	577	16.97	7,978	234.65
M.P. . . (SS)	60,500	16	0.26	702	11.60	13,864	229.16	3,540	58.51	2,422	40.03
M.P. . . (PS)	14,500	30	2.07	66	4.55	3,803	262.28	977	67.38	1,363	94.00
Madras . . (SS)	1,02,500	314	3.06	1,087	10.60	19,678	191.98	7,793	76.03	14,931	145.67
Madras . . (PS)	56,000	117	2.09	836	14.93	8,852	158.07	4,608	82.29	13,207	235.84
Mysore . . (SS)	36,000	330	9.17	333	9.25	11,595	322.08	3,663	101.75	16,589	460.81
Punjab . . (PS)	38,000	50	1.32	181	4.76	16,489	433.92	11,290	297.11	1,465	38.55
Rajasthan . (SS)	24,000	37	1.54	229	9.54	5,785	241.04	2,614	108.91	37	1.54
U. P. . . (SS)	1,49,000	59	0.40	656	4.40	25,987	174.41	4,059	27.24	3,387	22.73
West Bengal . (PS)	1,53,500	482	3.14	1,000	6.51	46,322	301.77	18,056	117.63	73,375	478.01
Averages and total or all areas India . .	12,92,400	2,701	2.09	8,395	6.50	2,72,503	210.85	98,313	76.07	19,806	170.08

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
		Pneumonia		Bronchitis		Silicosis and occupational pulmonary fibrosis		Other respiratory		Diseases of stomach and duodenum	
		31		32		33		34		35	
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Andhra . . (SS)	36,500	118	3·23	6,383	174·88	9	0·25	678	18·53	5,651	154·82
Bihar . . (SS)	15,400	416	27·01	3,738	242·73	51	3·31	1,753	113·83	2,026	131·56
Bombay . . (PS)	4,70,000	4,242	9·03	1,09,365	232·69	253	0·54	10,411	22·15	36,177	76·97
Bombay . . (SS)	47,500	88	1·85	4,229	89·03	9	0·19	932	19·62	2,587	54·46
Delhi . . (SS)	55,000	31	0·56	7,902	143·67	2	0·04	324	5·89	2,997	54·49
Kerala . . (SS)	34,000	56	1·65	11,247	330·79	3	0·09	1,352	39·76	6,457	189·91
M. P. . . (SS)	60,500	185	3·06	7,438	122·94	5	0·08	332	5·49	6,437	106·40
M. P. . . (PS)	14,500	54	3·72	6,502	448·41	153	10·55	308	21·24	3,033	209·17
Madras . . (SS)	1,02,500	383	3·74	16,031	156·40	73	0·71	7,756	75·67	20,040	195·51
Madras . . (PS)	56,000	449	8·02	20,055	358·12	28	0·50	1,947	34·77	9,034	161·32
Mysore . . (SS)	36,000	315	8·75	8,926	247·94	72	2·00	6,451	179·19	9,007	250·19
Punjab . . (PS)	38,000	410	10·79	11,196	294·63	202	5·32	1,299	34·18	5,063	133·24
Rajasthan . (SS)	24,000	291	12·12	5,515	229·79	8	0·33	542	22·58	3,351	139·63
U. P. . . (SS)	1,49,000	408	2·74	17,836	119·70	111	0·74	1,078	7·23	12,811	85·98
West Bengal . (PS)	1,53,500	884	5·76	73,806	480·82	982	6·40	7,247	47·21	25,458	165·85
Averages and total for all areas India.	12,92,400	8,330	6·45	3,10,169	240·00	1,961	1·52	42,410	32·81	1,50,129	116·16

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
		Appendicitis		Hernia of abdominal cavity		Diarrhoea and enteritis		Diseases of gallbladder and bile ducts		Other diseases of digestive system	
		36		37		38		39		40	
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Andhra . . (SS)	36,500	80	27·19	33	90	2,269	62·16	10	·27	2,973	81·45
Bihar . . (SS)	15,400	13	·84	19	1·23	1,179	76·56	15	·97	3,325	215·91
Bombay . . (PS)	4,70,000	729	1·55	851	1·81	54,631	116·24	963	2·05	58,728	124·95
Bombay . . (SS)	47,500	18	·38	58	1·22	3,026	64·71	23	·48	6,820	143·58
Delhi . . (SS)	55,000	31	·56	34	·62	2,726	49·56	8	·15	5,076	92·29
Kerala . . (SS)	34,000	118	3·47	43	1·26	2,384	70·12	29	·85	3,665	107·79
M. P. . . (SS)	60,500	63	1·04	232	3·83	5,754	95·11	26	·43	7,026	119·11
M. P. . . (PS)	14,500	31	2·14	18	1·24	2,396	165·24	28	1·93	2,783	119·93
Madras . . (SS)	1,02,500	228	2·22	155	1·51	14,201	138·56	146	1·42	14,325	139·76
Madras . . (PS)	56,000	185	3·30	180	3·21	7,842	140·04	127	2·27	10,710	191·25
Mysore . . (SS)	36,000	346	9·61	164	4·56	6,911	191·97	127	3·53	7,306	202·94
Punjab . . (PS)	38,000	312	8·21	28	·74	4,854	27·74	202	5·32	10,046	264·37
Rajasthan . (SS)	24,000	104	4·33	20	·83	1,928	80·33	21	·88	5,31	222·95
U. P. . . (SS)	1,49,000	96	·64	126	·85	8,166	54·81	229	1·54	12,997	87·23
West Bengal . (PS)	1,53,500	226	1·47	408	2·66	46,363	302·04	996	6·42	37,640	245·21
Averages and total for all areas India	12,92,400	2,580	2·00	2,369	1·83	1,64,630	127·38	2,950	2·28	1,88,951	146·20

Cause Group No.—Brief Description

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
		Nephritis and nephrosis		Diseases of genital organs		Deliveries Complications of pregnancy, child-birth and the puerperium		Boil, abscess cellulitis and other skin infections		Other diseases of skin	
		41		42		43		44		45	
		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>*b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
Andhra . . . (SS)	36,500	135	3·70	562	15·40	155	32·29	3,528	96·66	2,435	66·71
Bihar . . . (SS)	15,400	48	3·12	633	41·10	8	26·67	3,370	218·83	1,796	116·62
Bombay . . . (PS)	4,70,000	435	0·93	5,656	12·03	984	25·01	46,604	99·16	16,666	35·46
Bombay . . . (SS)	47,500	47	0·99	564	11·87	170		4,316	90·86	1,221	25·71
Delhi . . . (SS)	55,000	31	0·56	233	4·24	25	11·36	9,500	172·73	4,170	75·82
Kerala . . . (SS)	34,000	36	1·06	603	17·74	264	44·75	3,439	101·15	2,140	62·94
M. P. . . . (SS)	60,500	64	1·06	642	10·61	181	60·36	6,251	103·32	4,287	70·86
M. P. . . . (PS)	14,500	18	1·24	156	10·76	157		2,466	170·07	639	44·07
Madras . . . (SS)	1,02,500	246	2·40	2,731	26·64	404	73·16	14,576	142·20	6,718	65·54
Madras . . . (PS)	56,000	60	1·07	1,968	35·14	869		12,336	220·46	3,816	68·14
Mysore . . . (SS)	36,000	144	4·00	827	22·97	226	56·50	5,496	152·67	2,798	77·72
Punjab . . . (PS)	38,000	118	3·11	467	12·28	124	103·33	14,628	384·95	3,027	79·66
Rajasthan . . (SS)	24,000	2	0·08	349	14·56	218	181·67	7,831	326·29	2,283	95·13
U. P. . . . (SS)	1,49,000	103	0·69	766	5·14	16	7·27	20,361	136·65	7,441	49·94
W. Bengal . . (PS)	1,53,500	198	1·29	5,028	32·76	281	53·02	54,095	352·41	12,109	38·88
India	12,92,400	1,686	1·30	21,12	16·39	40·82	44·25	2,08,807	161·57	71,546	55·36

*Per thousand insured women.

Cause Group No.—Brief Description

State		No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for one year	Arthritis and rheumatism		Diseases of bones other organs of movement		Congenital malformations and diseases peculiar to early infancy		Other specific and defined diseases	
			46		47		58		49	
			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Andhra	(S.S.)	36,500	6,797	186.22	240	6.58	5.6	1.53	9,835	269.45
Bihar	(S.S.)	15,400	2,965	192.53	904	58.70	2	.13	2,020	131.17
Bombay	(P.S.)	4,70,000	50,550	107.55	3,100	6.60	82	.17	88,919	189.19
Bombay	(S.S.)	47,500	5,570	117.26	1,211	25.49	30	.63	1,432	30.15
Delhi	(S.S.)	55,000	12,172	221.31	36	.65	19	.35	11,395	20.718
Kerala	(S.S.)	34,000	12,015	353.38	2,686	79.00	57	1.68	3,750	110.29
M. P.	(S.S.)	60,500	5,000	82.64	165	2.73	8	.13	13,488	222.4
M. P.	(P.S.)	14,500	2,113	145.72	48	3.31	2	.14	5,357	369.45
Madras	(S.S.)	1,02,500	40,814	398.19	1,188	11.59	163	1.59	31,206	304.45
Madras	(P.S.)	56,000	15,013	268.09	1,689	30.16	8	.14	24,032	429.14
Mysore	(S.S.)	36,000	8,413	233.69	438	12.17	61	1.69	14,538	403.83
Punjab	(P.S.)	38,000	4,887	128.62	380	10.00	9	.24	10,003	263.24
Rajasthan	(S.S.)	24,000	4,207	175.29	63	2.63	3	.13	43.13	179.71
U. P.	(S.S.)	1,49,000	12,020	80.67	1,268	8.51	52	.35	232.90	156.31
W. Bengal	(P.S.)	1,53,500	26,538	172.89	2,632	17.15	32	.21	288.55	313.27
India		12,92,400	2,09,074	161.77	16,048	12.42	584	0.45	2,92,433	226.27

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description							
		Accidents poisoning and violence		Other Local Groups		Total No. of new Cases			
		50		51		52			
		a	b	a	b	a	b		
Andhra	(S.S.)	36,500	5,056	138.52	1,797	49.23	80,953	2228	
Bihar	(S.S.)	15,400	1,741	113.05	22	1.43	48,369	3146	
Bombay	(P.S.)	4,70,000	90,339	192.21	4,310	9.17	10,56,651	22489	
Bombay	(S.S.)	47,500	3,737	78.67	3	.06	62,059	1307	
Delhi	(S.S.)	55,000	9,008	163.78	..	..	97,368	1770
Kerala	(S.S.)	34,000	3,544	104.24	66	1.94	89,369	2629	
M. P.	(S.S.)	60,000	10,069	166.43	..	..	1,16,681	192
M. P.	(P.S.)	14,500	1,731	119.38	..	..	46,934	3239
Madras	(S.P.)	1,02,500	22,914	223.55	1,137	11.09	2,81,925	2751	
Madras	(P.S.)	56,000	10,303	183.98	767	13.70	1,87,299	33456	
Mysore	(S.S.)	36,000	8,538	237.17	567	15.75	1,49,234	4145	
Punjab	(P.S.)	38,000	9,539	251.03	..	..	1,41,804	3732
Rajasthan	(S.S.)	24,000	7,600	316.67	416	7.33	72,621	3026	
U. P.	(S.S.)	1,49,000	16,511	110.81	42	.28	2,30,067	1544	
W. Bengal	(P.S.)	1,53,500	39,523	257.48	2,591	16.88	6,95,897	4534	
Total Averages of all Areas India		12,92,400	2,40,153	185.82	11,718	9.07	33,57,321	2598	

APPENDIX XXXVIII

Comments on the Morbidity Data

The working of the E.S.I. Scheme during 1958-59 furnished information on the sickness pattern of about 1.3 million insured workers. The scope and the limitations of the data were fully discussed in the report for the previous year and it does not seem necessary to reproduce them once again. The following observations on the data collected regarding sickness among the insured workers during 1958-59, are made; the incidence rates per 1,000 persons for the previous year which have been given in brackets for comparative purposes, are the revised ones based on the number of insured persons in respect of whom sickness data were received.

(1) All India.

During the year under report, sickness rate was 2,598 as against 2,633 in the preceding year. The overall incidence of sickness differed little from the previous year, although the year was free from any wide spread epidemic of the type that affected the previous year. India is a vast country with varied levels of sickness incidence. It is not unlikely that due to the operation of special factors, some parts may experience an abnormal incidence of one disease or the other, keeping the all-India situation, more or less, steady. It may also be expected that with the progress in the implementation of the Scheme in new areas and its popularity in the implemented areas, the recorded incidence of sickness may be even higher. However, it seems safe to assume that the incidence of sickness among the workers is not below the level experienced during the last two years—it may well be higher.

The relative pattern of sickness from the various diseases during the year under report was, more or less, the same as in previous years, but the intensity of incidence of certain diseases varied markedly. As has already been stated, the incidence of influenza was near about the normal level; the rate declined from 420 in 1957-58 to 170 this year. Other diseases showing a notable decline were malaria with a rate of 101 (114) and Pneumonia 6.5 (8.1). It is interesting to note that the incidence of malaria has been showing a steady though slow decline during the last three years. There were appreciable increases in the incidence of other diseases, of which the more important ones are as follows. Boils, abscess, cellulitis and other skin infections recorded a rate of 162 (133), Diarrhoea and enteritis 127(101), Dysentery all form 148(132), Diseases of stomach and duodenum 116(96), Common colds 211(186), Bronchitis 240(226) Arthritis and rheumatism 162(134) and Rheumatic fever 9.3(5.7). Thus, the reduction in influenza sickness was neutralised mainly by the increased incidence of diseases of digestive system and respiratory tracts. The incidence of certain other diseases also was comparatively higher this year. In this group, the important ones that may be mentioned are—Diseases of Eye with a rate of 72.8 (65.0), Anaemias 41.8(36.4) Allergic disorders 39(35) and Filariasis ankylostomiasis and diseases due to other helminths 11.5(8.6). The incidence of illness due to accident, poisoning and violence was slightly higher this year, the rate being 186(172). Thus, considered on the whole, the incidence of the diseases which are relatively more common was higher this year, though there was no epidemic incidence.

The relative position regarding the important groups of diseases was as follows:

(i) **Diseases of the respiratory tract.**—This group includes important conditions like common cold, acute pharyngitis and tonsillitis, influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, silicosis and occupational fibrosis, and other respiratory diseases. It recorded a rate of 738 as against 944 in the previous years. The variations in the incidence of individual diseases in the group has already been commented upon.

The incidence rate of silicosis and occupational fibrosis, which has a special importance in the industrial context, was 1.52 (1.50). It seems to have remained at a steady level during the last three years.

(ii) **Diseases of digestive system.**—This block continued to occupy its high position in the sickness pattern. In the group, the sickness rate due to Dysentery all forms was 148 (132). Other diseases of digestive system 146(137), Diarrhoea and enteritis 127(101), Diseases of stomach and duodenum 116(96), Infective diseases of the intestinal tract including Cholera and Enteric fever 6.7 (5.1), Diseases of gall bladder and bile ducts 2.28 (3.39) and appendicitis 2.00 (2.24).

(iii) **Diseases of skin.**—The rate of incidence of Boil, Abscess, cellulitis and other skin infections was 162(133) and other diseases of skin 55(50). If any thing, the incidence was on the higher side.

(iv) **Arthritis and Rheumatism.**—The rate of incidence of this important specific cause of illness increased to 162(134).

(v) **Accidents, poisoning and violence.**—The incidence rate was slightly higher, being 186 (172).

(vi) The incidence of malaria was slightly lower this year, the rate being 101 (114). The Government of India have embarked upon a major National Malarial Control Programme, but it does not appear that it is having its proper impact upon the localities where the workers generally reside. In order to form some idea of the situation in the matter, the figures of malarial patients treated at the various centres, where the Scheme has been implemented, were collected for the month of September 1958 when it is normally expected that the incidence of the diseases would be at the stable seasonal level. It is considered that the rate of incidence per thousand insured persons worked out on this basis reflects fairly well the level of seasonal incidence of the disease in the workers' localities. The rates so obtained are given below:—

Centre	Incidence per annum per 1000 I.Ps. attached	Centre	Incidence per annum per 1000 I.Ps. attached
Jaipur	407.88	Kanpur	84.00
Jodhpur	172.80	Lucknow	63.96
Pali	367.56	Agra	149.40
Bhilwara	497.88	Saharanpur	472.56
Beawar	415.68	Allahabad	96.72
Sawai Madhopur	647.40	Varanasi	90.24
Rampur	205.92	Aligarh	871.80
Lakheri	616.92	Shikohabad	1482.72
Hyderabad	120.72	Bareilly	325.68
Guntur	313.08	Hathras	2102.64
Chittivalsa	548.40	Jabalpur	388.32
Eluru	502.68	Howrah Distt.	244.56
Nellimarla	1095.96	Calcutta	141.12
Vijayawada	190.92	Burhanpur	103.20
Vishakhapatnam	32.64	Indore	86.88
Mangalagiri	107.64	Gawalior	356.88
Amritsar	212.64	Ujjain	559.08
Ambala	519.72	Ratlam	585.60
Jagadhari	303.12	Batala	317.40
Jullundur	419.04	Ludhiana	170.16
Bhiwani	384.12	Nagpur	234.24
Akola	213.60	Hinganghat	126.60
Patna	149.76	Samastipur	1016.40
Kutihar	58.68		

From the above table, it will be seen that the incidence of malaria was abnormally high in Nellimarla, Samastipur, Shikohabad and Hathras, where the rate was well above 1,000. In Jaipur, Bhilwara, Beawar, Sawai Madhopur, Chittivalsa, Ambala, Jullundur, Saharanpur, Aligarh, Ujjain and Ratlam, the incidence was fairly high. The figures given above seem to suggest that by and large, the impact of the National Malarial Control Programme on the workers' localities has been, more or less, ineffective and that the incidence continues to be fairly high. It would seem that this question requires special attention of

the health authorities, so that the benefit of their efforts to eradicate malaria may be shared by the working classes to the advantage of industrial community. If only the Programme could make a special provision for control of malaria in industrialised areas, the health of the workers is likely to improve very considerably, which will reduce the strain on the Scheme. It may even be desirable for the Scheme to launch its own programme in case the necessary help from the Malarial Control Programme authorities is not coming forth in good time.

(vii) **Other specific diseases commonly met.**

- (a) Diseases of the eye recorded a rate of 72.8 (65.0). It appears that the incidence was slightly higher than that in the previous year.
- (b) Anacmias recorded a rate of 41.8(36.4) and Avitaminosis and other deficiency states had a rate of 62.4 (62.5). The position seems to have changed little in regard to these deficiency diseases.

(viii) **Diseases held to be specifically significant among workers.**

- (a) Tuberculosis.—T.B. of the respiratory system recorded a rate of 9.28 (9.19) and T.B. other forms 2.14(1.68). The incidence of the disease was not very different from what it was in the previous year.
- (b) Venereal diseases.—Gonococcal infection had a rate of 13.7 (13.6) and Syphilis 7.8(7.9). The incidence of these diseases was practically at the same level as in the previous year.

(ix) **Other important conditions.**

- (a) Deliveries, complications of pregnancies, child-birth and the puerperium, calculated as per thousand insured women had a rate of 44(48). There was little change in this regard.
- (b) Diseases due to helminths.—The incidence was slightly higher, the rate being 11.5(8.6).
- (c) Heart diseases.—The group has some special interest for medical research workers, as these diseases present special problems arising from the stress and strain of life mainly among the higher classes. However, it is a matter of some satisfaction that this group of diseases is not numerically important in so far as the workers are concerned. During the year under report, the incidence rate of Chronic rheumatic heart diseases was 0.56(0.60), Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart diseases 0.63(0.45), Hypertensive diseases 2.09(1.56). The incidence remained, more or less, at the same level as in the previous year.

The Scheme was extended to the families of insured persons for medical care in certain areas towards the close of the year. The relevant morbidity statistics will start coming as from the next year, when it will be possible to present the data relating to the families separately.

2. Distribution of important diseases by States.—The more important diseases which particularly affected various States during the year under report are given below. For purposes of presentation areas which are served by the panel doctors are treated separately from those which are served by the service system. The panel system was prevalent in the Greater Bombay, Calcutta City and Howrah Distt., Ujjain and Ratlam in Madhya Pradesh, in certain localities in Madras State and all centres in Punjab.

(i) **Bronchitis.**—The incidence of the disease was particularly heavy in Calcutta and Howrah Distt. 481, Madras (P.S.) 358, Madhya Pradesh (P.S.) 448 and Kerala 331.

(ii) **Common cold.**—The rate of incidence of common-cold was 434 in Punjab, 322 in Mysore, 302 in Calcutta and Howrah and 262 in Madhya.

(iii) **Influenza.**—The incidence and was particularly heavy in Calcutta and Howrah Distt. 478. Mysore 461, and Bihar 286.

(iv) **Bell, abscess cellulitis and other skin infections.**—The States more heavily affected were Punjab 385, Howrah and Calcutta 352 and Rajasthan 326.

(v) **Arthritis and Rheumatism.**—Heavier incidence was recorded in Madras (S.S.) 398, Madras (P.S.) 268, Kerala 353, Mysore 234 and Delhi 221.

(vi) **Dysentery.**—The incidence of the disease was very high in Calcutta and Howrah 406, in Bihar it was 219, Madhya Pradesh (P.S.) 160 and Mysore 154. Other diseases of the digestive system were similarly high in these States.

(vii) **Malaria.**—The States more heavily affected by malaria were Madhya Pradesh (P.S.) 374, Rajasthan 300, Punjab 260 and Andhra 231. The incidence of the diseases was particularly low in Kerala 2, Delhi 27, Madras (S.S.) 22 Madras (P.S.) 31 and Mysore 37.

(viii) **Eye diseases.**—The incidence of the eye diseases was particularly high in Punjab 212, Rajasthan 173, Bihar 109, Mysore 105 and West Bengal 106.

(ix) **Avitaminosis and other deficiency diseases.**—High incidence was recorded in Howrah Distt. and Calcutta city 152, Madras (P.S.) 82, Mysore 69, and Punjab 59. It is interesting to note that the incidence of the diseases in Madras where there is service system, was only 19 per thousand as against 82 for the panel system areas.

(x) **Tuberculosis.**—Heavier incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis was recorded by Madhya Pradesh (P.S.) 21.4, Mysore 15.9, Rajasthan 15.3 and Greater Bombay 13.9, and Tuberculosis of other forms had a high incidence in certain States e.g. Mysore 10.5, Madhya Pradesh (P.S.) 5.2, Bombay (Vidarbha) 4.5 and Bihar 4.3.

(xi) **Syphilis and its sequelae.**—The incidence was higher in Madras (P.S.) 11.7, Greater Bombay 11.5, Bihar 11.0, Madhya Pradesh (P.S.) 10.1, Calcutta and Howrah 9.9. Similarly, gonococcal infection also was high in Madras 27.9, Madhya Pradesh (P.S.) 21.3, Andhra 22.2, Bombay 15.2 and Calcutta and Howrah 27.

(xii) **Diseases due to helminths.**—The incidence of these diseases was particularly heavy in Kerala 104, Bihar 92, Mysore 28, Madras (S.S.) 17 and Calcutta and Howrah 17.

(xiii) **Malignant neoplasm.**—The incidence of malignant neoplasm was comparatively high only in Mysore 2.2. In other areas it varied between .05 and .40. The incidence of benign neoplasm was also high in Mysore 3.5, Madhya Pradesh (S.S.), 2.8 Madras (P.S.) 1.6 and Bihar 1.1.

3. Incidence of sickness in States.—The incidence of sickness during 1958-59 showed considerable variations in the States, as could have been expected. The highest incidence was recorded by Calcutta City including Howrah District the rate being 4,534 (4,930). Mysore had a rate of 4,145 the Scheme was extended to the state only this year. The States coming next 10 in order were Punjab 3,732 (3,584); Madras (P.S.) 3,345 (3,432) Madras (S.S.) 2,751 (2,879) Bihar 3,141, Madhya Pradesh (P.S.) 3,237 (3,747) Madhya Pradesh (S.S.) 1,929 (2,052) and Rajasthan 3,326 (2,438). It is rather significant that rates for the panel system and the service system areas in the same State show a big difference. Kerala recorded a rate of 2,629 (2,867), Bombay (P.S.) 2,248 (2,360), Bombay (S.S.), 1,307 (1,670) and Andhra 2,228 (2,455). The other States experienced still lower incidence which was well below 2,000. The lowest incidence was recorded by Delhi (1,307) and U.P. (1,544). It will be readily appreciated from these variations in the level of incidence of sickness in the various States, that the cost of sickness cash benefit in the various States will vary correspondingly. In an all-India Scheme, such large variations should be expected. It is in the very nature of an all-India scheme that uniform rates of contributions should be laid down for risks which are varying to such a large extent. It is obvious that in pooling together under one uniform Scheme, the States have accepted the idea of pooling the resources to meet the common risks on an all-India basis. As it is, some States which have a lighter incidence of sickness have to bear partially the burden of others which are not so well placed in the matter. Compared with the position in the previous year there was a marked increase in sickness incidence in Rajasthan and quite a substantial increase in Punjab. There was an appreciable decline in sickness incidence in Bombay, Kerala, Andhra, M.P. and Calcutta City including Howrah District. In the remaining States, the variations were not so prominent. Generally speaking the level of incidence of sickness in each State did not show any sudden variation from that in the preceding year. The following paragraphs give the more important diseases, the incidence of which in the state was markedly above the all-India average.

Important diseases in the various States.

Andhra

The main diseases which had a higher incidence compared to the all-India level in Andhra were malaria 231, gonococcal infection 22.2 and syphilis and its sequelae 8.0.

Bihar

Quite a number of diseases had a higher incidence in this State. Malaria had a sickness rate of 155, dysentery all forms 219, anaemias 51. Diseases of the eye 109. Common cold 218, pneumonia 27, other respiratory diseases 114, boils, abscess, cellulitis and other skin infections 219. The incidence of T.B. of respiratory system had a rate of 9.1, T.B. other forms 4.3, infective diseases arising in the intestinal tract 19.4, diseases due to helminths 92, infective and parasitic diseases 90.

Bombay

There was no disease in particular of which the incidence was much above the all-India level. Malaria had a rate of 133 (S.S.) 82 (P.S.), other diseases of the digestive system 144 (S.S.) 125 (P.S.), T.B. of respiratory system 13.9 (P.S.) 4.7 (S.S.), T.B. other forms 2.3 (P.S.) 4.5 (S.S.), syphilis and its sequelae 4.6 (S.S.) 11.5 (P.S.), Psychoneuroses and psychoses 10.04 (S.S.) 1.7 (P.S.), anaemia 68.9 (S.S.) 49.2 (P.S.).

Delhi

The incidence of most of the diseases was substantially light, when compared with the all-India level. There was no disease in particular, which had a high incidence. Other diseases of the skin had a rate of 75.8, arthritis and rheumatism 221 and infective and parasitic diseases 61.3.

Kerala

The State had some peculiar diseases of its own like diseases due to helminths 104, infective and parasitic diseases 98.5, anaemias 182. Rheumatic fever 103, malignant neoplasms all sites seem to have a higher incidence, the rate being, .50 as against .31 for all-India.

Madhya Pradesh

The main diseases were malaria 374 (P.S.) 164 (S.S.), and diseases of the stomach and duodenum 209 (P.S.) 106 (S.S.). Other diseases with a relatively higher incidence were T.B. of the respiratory system 21.4 (P.S.) 8.4 (S.S.), T.B. other forms 5.24 (P.S.) 1.12 (S.S.), syphilis and its sequelae 10.1 (P.S.) 4.8 (S.S.), and gonococcal infection 21.3 (P.S.) 5.7 (S.S.). Incidence of benign neoplasms, all sites, was comparatively much higher, the rate being 2.84 (S.S.) 55 (P.S.). Allergic disorders had a rate of 30.3 (S.S.) 53.3 (P.S.). The incidence of silicosis and occupational pulmonary fibrosis in the State seems to have been very much higher, the rate being 10.6 (P.S.) .08 (P.S.).

Madras

The State had a higher incidence of dysentery all forms, 145 (P.S.) 84 (S.S.), diseases of stomach and duodenum 161 (P.S.) 196 (S.S.), arthritis and rheumatism 268 (P.S.) 398 (S.S.), and boils, abscess and other skin infection 220 (P.S.) 142 (S.S.). The other diseases which had a higher incidence of sickness were gonococcal infection 27.9 (P.S.) 10.8 (S.S.) and syphilis and its sequelae 11.7 (P.S.) 3.0 (S.S.).

Mysore

The State had uniformly higher incidence of practically every disease, when compared with the all-India average. The overall incidence of the State was one of the highest and that seems to be due to the incidence of the various diseases at a high level. No particular disease deserves any special mention.

Punjab

The State had a fairly high level of sickness incidence although it is commonly believed that climatically it is a healthy State. It has been observed that the incidence of cash sickness benefit is very light in this State, which fact seems to conflict with the position revealed by the figures of medical attendance. An analysis of the factors which may explain this conflicting situation shows that most of the sickness in the State is of a short duration which, generally speaking, does not involve absence from work to attract cash sickness benefit. This is corroborated by the morbidity statistics of the year. The more important diseases affecting the State were malaria 260, common cold 434, acute harryngitis and tansillitis 297, boils, abscess and other skin infections 385, diseases of the eye 212, other diseases of digestive system 264, and allergic disorders 68·7.

Rajasthan

The main diseases were malaria 300, diseases of the eye 173, pneumonia 12·1, acute pharyngitis and tonsillitis 109, other diseases of the digestive system 223, and boils, abscess, cellulitis and other skin infections 326.

Uttar Pradesh

The incidence of no disease was particularly heavy and this seems to account for the light overall incidence of sickness in the State.

West Bengal

The incidence of most of the diseases was appreciably above the all-India level. Particular mention may be made of dysentery all forms 406, diseases of the stomach and duodenum 166, malaria 121, common cold 302, influenza 478, diarrhoea and enteritis 302, boils, abscess, cellulitis and other skin infections 352, allergic disorders 72·1, avitaminosis and other deficiency states 152, diseases of the eye 106 and silicosis and occupational pulmonary fibrosis 6·4.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION**REVISED ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1958-59****AND****BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1959-60**

At its meeting held on the 19th and 20th February, 1958, the Budget Estimates of the probable receipts and expenditure of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the financial year 1958-59 were approved by the Standing Committee, and these were also passed by the Corporation at its meeting held on the 21st February, 1958. These were approved by the Central Government without any change vide the letter from the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. HI-4(1)/58, dated the 28th April, 1958.

2. The Budget Estimates approved by the Central Government covered:

- (i) measures needed for the running of the Scheme in various centres where it had already been implemented; and
- (ii) measures needed for the extension of the scheme at other places.

3. At the time of preparing the Budget Estimates for 1958-59, it was anticipated that the Scheme would be extended to new areas as detailed in statement B from the dates shown against each item. However, due to administrative and other difficulties of the State Governments concerned, the programme of implementation could not be adhered to and the Scheme was actually extended from later dates as shown against items (1) to (4) of statement B. As regards the remaining items the revised dates as anticipated now have been stated against them. The scheme was also extended to places mentioned against items 15 and 16 although it was not envisaged in the original budget estimates.

4. As a result of further discussions and correspondence with the various State Governments, it is now anticipated that the Scheme will be implemented in new areas in 1958-59 and 1959-60 from the dates as shown in the statement in

Appendix I. For the sake of convenience, the places where the Scheme has already been implemented in the past with the dates of implementation have also been embodied in this appendix. The number of covered employees has increased in almost all the areas and in the light of the latest information available, the revised number of covered employees has been stated in Appendix I.

During the year 1958-59, medical care has been extended to the families of the insured persons at certain places. The dates from which the medical care has been extended or is likely to be extended have also been indicated against each item in Appendix I.

5. The Revised Estimates for 1958-59 and the Budget Estimates for 1959-60 have now been prepared in the light of the revised programme of implementation and the progress of actuals during the first six months of the year 1958-59. These are submitted for consideration and approval (Statement A).

6. In columns 7 to 9 of the Statement A, the revised estimates have been shown for the year 1958-59 and in column 10 the Budget Estimates for the year 1959-60.

7. (a) Brief explanations of the amounts provided under the various heads are furnished below, wherever they seem necessary. Income and Expenditure Accounts along with the Balance Sheets as these are expected to stand on the 31st March, 1959, and the 31st March, 1960, are enclosed. In addition, the following statements are appended.

1. Statement showing the income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1955-56 Appendix II
2. Statement showing the income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1956-57 Appendix III
3. Statement showing the income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1957-58 Appendix IV.
4. Statement showing the *anticipated* income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1958-59 Appendix V
5. Statement showing the *budget* income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1959-60 Appendix VI

(b) The transactions shown under the heading 'Headquarters' in the above statements include expenditure on certain centralised items incurred in respect of Regional Offices and Local Offices also, such as contributions to the Provident Fund of the employees of the Corporation and towards leave and pension of government servants on deputation to the Corporation, bank charges, publicity, stationery and forms, contribution stamps, audit fee and receipt on account of interest and dividends.

8. In the Budget Estimates for the year 1958-59, the receipts on account of Employers' Special Contribution payable quarterly in arrears, under Section 73-A of the Act was provided at the following increased rates with effect from 1st April, 1958.

Implemented areas	3½% of the wages of the employees.
Non-implemented areas	1½% Do.

The increased rates were, however, not given effect to during the year and the contributions were continued to be recovered at the rates previously in force viz. 1½ per cent. in implemented areas and ½ per cent. in non-implemented areas. At its meeting held on 13th August 1958, the Standing Committee have decided that the Employers' Special Contribution should not be increased even with the extension of medical care to families of insured persons for so long as the current expenditure can be met from the current revenues. The estimates have accordingly been worked out on the basis of the present rates of 1½ per cent for implemented areas and ½ per cent for non-implemented areas.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1958-59**Receipts**

9. The total amount of ordinary revenue is now estimated to be Rs. 7,26,34,300 for the year 1958-59 as against Rs. 11,44,20,400 assumed in the Budget. The decrease in revenue is mainly under the following heads:

	Budget Estimates, 1958-59	Revised Estimates, 1958-59
	Rs.	Rs.
Employers' Special Contribution	6,61,00,000	2,92,00,000
Employees' Contribution	4,29,57,000	3,82,00,000

10. Employers' Special Contribution

The large decrease in revenue under Employers' Special Contribution is mostly due to the postponement of the levy of increased rates of contribution as explained in para 8 above and the delay in implementing the scheme in some areas and the non-implementation of the scheme in other areas as stated in para 3.

11. Employees' Contribution

The fall in the revised estimates of Employees' Contribution is mainly due to the postponement of implementation of the Scheme as explained in para 3.

Expenditure

12. The total amount of expenditure on revenue account is now estimated to be Rs. 5,01,59,800 as against Rs. 6,99,71,700 originally assumed in the Budget. The details of provisions made under main heading are:

	Budget Estimates, 1958-59	Revised Estimates, 1958-59
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Medical Benefit	4,25,00,000	1,75,00,000
2. Cash and other Benefits	2,02,15,700	2,54,03,800
3. Administration Expenses including interest on loans	72,56,000	72,56,000

13. Medical Benefits

The provision made under this head represents the Corporation's share of the expenditure which the State Governments incur in the first instance on providing medical care and treatment to the insured persons in their jurisdictions. The reimbursement to the State Governments of the Corporation's share of the expenditure is generally made on the basis of audited statements of expenditure furnished by the States Accountants General concerned but 'on account' and 'advance' payments for the expenditure incurred during the course of the year are also made, if any of the State Governments so desire.

14. The Corporation had decided with the approval of the Central Government that from the date from which medical care is extended to families of insured persons, the State Government's share of the cost of medical care would be reduced from 4th to 1/8th. At the time of preparing the original budget estimates for 1958-59 it was anticipated that medical care would be extended to families of insured persons from the 1st April, 1958 at all places where the scheme might be introduced for the first time after 1st April, 1958. However, as will be seen from the last column of the statement in Appendix I, medical care has been extended or is likely to be extended to the families of the insured persons at certain places only from 2nd October, 1958 and subsequent dates. It is now accordingly anticipated that the Corporation's share of the expenditure on medical care will be of the order of Rs. 1,75,00,000 only against Rs. 4,25,00,000 originally envisaged in the budget. The reduction is also partly due to the non-implementation of the scheme at various centres as explained in para 3 above.

The total amount on account of the Corporation's share of medical care due to be paid to the various State Governments during the year 1958-59 including past arrears is estimated to be Rs. 1,92,00,000 but provision is made for payment of Rs. 1,75,00,000 only on the assumption that a balance of about Rs. 17,00,000 will be carried over to the next year.

15. Cash benefits

The sickness benefit to be paid during the year 1958-59 is now estimated to be Rs. 1,93,99,000 against the provision of Rs. 1,40,99,000 originally made. The increase in expenditure, despite the fact that the scheme was not extended in a number of places during the year *vide* para 3 above, is mainly due to the higher incidence of sickness as compared with the previous year. Against an average sickness incidence of about 5.4 days per annum during 1956-57 and 7.1 days during 1957-58, the incidence has now increased to an average of about 7.25 days and has still not stabilized at a maximum target. The incidence figure assumed in the interim valuation report was 12 days.

The expenditure on account of maternity benefit is now on the increase as the rate of benefit has been doubled with effect from the 1st June, 1958 to be in conformity with the provisions of the various State Maternity Benefit Acts.

16. Administration expenses

The total expenditure on account of administration expenses during the year 1958-59 as now anticipated will be Rs. 72,56,000 the same as originally envisaged in the budget. Though the scheme has not been implemented at certain centres as explained in para 3 above, no savings in the expenditure provided originally is expected as the original provision was kept at a low figure by about Rs. 3,44,000 pending sanction of the posts required for areas where the scheme was anticipated to be implemented.

The expenditure *per capita*, on the basis of the revised estimate of Rs. 72,56,000 will now be, on the basis of the weighted average number of insurable employees, Rs. 5.4 per insured employee against Rs. 5.15 in 1957-58. The slight increase in expenditure is mainly due to increase in the normal strength of the officers and staff due to opening of various state-wise sub-regional offices. Further, the administration expenditure in the smaller regions is also comparatively high as compared to the expenditure in larger regions like Bombay and Calcutta.

17. Capital expenditure

The amount originally provided for expenditure on Capital Account was Rs. 73 lakhs comprising of (a) Rs. 3 lakhs for construction of office building for the Headquarters Office of the Corporation in New Delhi and (b) Rs. 70 lakhs for the construction of hospitals and dispensaries. No progress has so far been made by the Central Public Works Department to whom the construction of Headquarters Office building has been entrusted. A token provision of Rs. 50,000 only has thus been made in the Revised Estimates for 1958-59 for meeting any expenditure which may be incurred during the latter half of the year. An expenditure of Rs. 10,405 only has been incurred upto 30th September 1958 (i) on the construction of hospitals and dispensaries and (ii) for the equipments of hospitals. As a result of further negotiations with the State Governments, it has been decided that separate hospitals should be constructed solely at the cost of the Corporation at Kanpur, Madras, Bangalore and in West Bengal. It is thus anticipated that an expenditure of about Rs. 20 lakhs may be incurred by 31st March, 1959.

18. Debt Deposits, etc.

The provision of Rs. 10 lakhs made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1958-59 on account of grant of loans to the State Governments is expected to be utilised during the year as payment of first instalment of loan of Rs. 100 lakhs sanctioned by the Corporation to the Government of Bombay for construction of separate hospitals for the insured persons.

19. Cash balance

The year is expected to close with a cash balance of Rs. 56,27,680 after investment of Rs. 2,06,05,000 (net) on account of Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund and general cash balance.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1959-60**Receipts****20. Principal Heads of Revenue**

Provision on account of Employers' Special Contribution which is payable quarterly in arrears, has been made at the existing rates *viz.* 1½ per cent of the wages of the employees in the implemented areas and at ¾ per cent in the non-implemented areas. The provision under Employees' contribution comprise of contributions at the scheduled rates from the employees of all implemented centres for the whole or part of the year depending upon the respective dates of coverage.

21. Other Heads of Revenue

A sum of about Rs. 57,16,200 is expected to be earned as interest on the investment of the General Cash Balance and Rs. 9,800 as rent from the employees of the Corporation to whom the surplus accommodation available in the Corporation's building at Bombay has been let out as residential flats. The provision of Rs. 66,500 under "Miscellaneous receipts" includes (i) Rs. 38,600 on account of fees expected to be recovered from insured persons for the issue of duplicates of lost identity cards; (ii) about Rs. 23,600 as miscellaneous receipt including application fees from the candidates who may apply for the posts likely to be filled by the Corporation during the year; and (iii) Rs. 4,300 on account of contributions from the employees of the Corporation towards the Contributory Health Scheme in Delhi and New Delhi.

Expenditure

22. The increased provisions under the various heads in the budget estimates for the year 1959-60 over the revised estimates for the year 1958-59 are mainly due to (i) the extension of medical care to the families of insured workers, (ii) the extension of the Scheme to new areas, and (iii) the operation of the Scheme implemented in 1958-59 for a full year instead of a part of the year.

23. Medical Benefits

The Corporation's share of the total expenditure incurred by the State Governments, in providing medical care to the insured persons has been increased from ¾th to 7/8th from the date from which medical care is extended to the families of the insured persons. The medical care is not likely to be extended to the families of the insured persons in West Bengal before 31st March, 1960 and hence in the case of West Bengal, the Corporation's share will remain at ¾th only. It is anticipated that the Corporation's share of the cost of medical care for the insured persons and their families for 20,32,000 insured employees and 15,07,000 units of their families as detailed in Appendix I will be about 5.07 crores including past arrears of Rs. 17 lakhs. Provision of Rs. 4.25 crores has been made on the assumption that an amount of about Rs. 82 lakhs will be carried over to the next year as unpaid, due to any delay in the receipt of statements of expenditure from the State Governments etc.

24. Cash Benefits

The provisions made for the various cash benefits are based on the actuals per insured employee for the first six months of the year 1958-59 after making due allowance (i) for the commencement of the benefit period, (ii) the wages in the different areas and (iii) the slow progress of expenditure in the first year of implementation of the scheme in new areas. It includes capitalised values of the total liability of the Permanent (partial and total) Disablement and Dependents' Benefits expected to arise out of employment injuries occurring in the course of the year.

25. Administration Expenses

The Administration expenses have been exhibited under two heads, *viz.*, (A) Superintendence and (B) Field Work. Subject to the remarks in para 7(b) above, the head 'A-Superintendence' embraces administrative expenditure relating to the Headquarters and the Regional Offices while 'B-Field Work' covers similar expenditure pertaining to the Local and Inspection Offices.

26. A total provision of Rs. 96.35 lakhs has been made in the Budget for the year 1959-60 which works out to a *pro-rata* expenditure of about Rs. 4.9 per insured employee. The provision on account of the pay and allowances has been made for the staff actually required during the year. The posts for which provision has been made are within the posts already approved by the Standing Committee except for Warangal and Sirpur in Andhra Pradesh Region; Hubli, Gulbarga etc. in Mysore Region; Dalmanagar, Banjori etc. in Bihar Region; Sholapur, Aurangabad in Bombay Region; Greater Calcutta in Calcutta Region; Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur etc. and Meerut, Firozabad etc. in Uttar Pradesh Region; Cannanore, Kundara etc. in Kerala State Region; Rajnandgaon, Kymore etc. in Madhya Pradesh Region; and Sriganaganagar, Dholpur in Rajasthan State Region for which proposals will be submitted separately to the Standing Committee or the Administrative Sub-Committee as the case may be for approval.

A statement showing the details of the provision made under the head "Allowances and Honoraria" is attached, *vide* Statement 'C'.

27. Contingencies

(Both under A-Superintendence and B-Field Work).

(a) Various sub-heads under which provision has been made are self explanatory. The provision under the head "Contribution Stamps" represents the manufacturing cost of the stamps and the commission payable to the Banks for their custody and sale. These stamps are sold to the employers who affix them on contribution cards in payment of the employees' share of contribution.

(b) *Legal Charges*.—The charges represent fees paid to lawyers and other court charges in cases instituted by and against the Corporation. The number of such cases is on the increase partly due to the progress and extension of the scheme and partly to the policy to prosecute habitual defaulters.

28. Capital expenditure

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided as capital expenditure to cover the expenditure likely to be incurred during the year 1959-60 against the total estimated cost of about Rs. 12 lakhs for the construction of the Headquarters Office building in New Delhi. Though the exact requirements of the various State Governments have not yet been made known to the Corporation, a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs on an *ad hoc* basis has been made in 1959-60 comprising of (i) Rs. 35 lakhs for construction of hospitals and dispensaries and (ii) Rs. 15 lakhs for equipments of hospitals.

29. Debt, Deposits, etc.

A provision of Rs. 80 lakhs for the grant of loan to the Government of Bombay for construction of separate hospitals for the insured persons has been made. The Corporation has already sanctioned a total loan of Rs. 100 lakhs which is likely to be drawn by the Government of Bombay in instalments.

30. Cash balance

The revenue surplus for the year 1959-60 is estimated to be about Rs. 124 lakhs but this will be insufficient to meet the sum total of the estimated capital expenditure of Rs. 105 lakhs and Rs. 80 lakhs required for the grant of loans for the construction of hospitals. There will thus be no amount (net) available for investment during the year 1959-60 but on the contrary, securities worth about Rs. 58 lakhs from the accumulated investment of previous years may have to be sold for meeting the capital and loan expenditure during the year 1959-60.

After investment of Rs. 8,26,000, the amount of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund balance, it is anticipated that the closing cash balance on 31st March, 1960 will be Rs. 58,93,980.

Sd/- V. R. MAHADEVAN,

Chief Accounts Officer,

Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

STATEMENT 'A'

Employees' State Insurance Corporation Revised Estimates for the Year 1958-59
and Budget Estimates for the Year 1959-60

RECEIPTS

Heads of Account	Actuals for the year 1955-56	Actuals for the year 1956-57	Actuals for the year 1957-58	Sanctioned budget estimates for the current year 1958-59	Revised Estimates for the current year 1958-59			Budget estimates for the next year 1959-60
					Actuals of first six months of the current year 1958-59	Anticipated receipts of the remaining 6 months of current year 1958-59	Revised estimates for the current year 1958-59 (Cols. 6+7).	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal Heads of Revenue								
I Contributions:								
Employers' Share only	2,25,29,289	2,59,39,404	2,83,41,328	6,61,00,000	1,45,53,410	1,46,46,590	2,92,00,000	3,40,00,000
Employee's Share only	2,39,61,290	3,22,02,834	3,52,35,954	4,29,57,000	1,84,08,419	1,97,91,581	3,82,00,000	5,53,00,000
II Grant-in-aid, Donations & Gifts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Heads of Revenues								
III Interest and Dividends	20,99,236	31,52,949	30,46,561	52,76,800	24,21,422	27,32,878	51,54,300	57,16,200
IV Compensations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V Rents, Rates and Taxes	15,405	14,838	14,876	15,000	6,188	4,512	10,700	9,800
VI Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	11,958	13,907	13,007	12,600	7,038	1,562	8,600	5,000
VII Miscellaneous	27,456	50,271	59,769	59,000	30,598	30,102	60,700	66,500
Total Revenue	4,36,44,634	6,13,74,203	6,67,11,495	11,44,20,400	3,54,27,075	3,72,07,225	7,26,34,300	9,50,97,500

Debt, Deposits, Advances & Suspense**Ordinary Debts**

Loans:

Loans received from Central Government.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loans refunded by State Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Unfunded DebtEmployees' State Insurance
Corporation Provident
Fund:—

Employees' subscription	1,81,434	2,28,329	3,05,849	3,75,000	1,94,910	2,75,090	4,00,000	4,50,000
Corporation contribution	1,19,064	1,20,149	1,88,895	2,20,000	..	2,40,000	2,40,000	3,00,000
Interest on employees subscription	13,168	20,649	28,999	53,000	..	40,000	40,000	50,000
Interest on Corporation's contribution	7,237	13,543	16,908	26,000	..	22,000	22,000	26,000
<i>Total Unfunded Debt</i>	3,20,903	3,82,670	5,40,651	6,74,000	1,94,910	5,07,090	7,02,000	8,26,000

Deposits and Advances**Reserve Funds**Depreciation Reserve
Fund of buildings for
the offices of the Cor-
porationDepreciation Reserve
Fund Account of build-
ings for the offices of
the Corporation . .Annual depreciation
charges transferred
to the fundInterest accrued and/or
realised on invest-
mentsDepreciation Reserve
Fund account of equip-
ments in Hospitals &
Examination Centres:

12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	..	12,200	12,200	12,200
1,489	2,515	(—) 918	2,300	1,925	(—) 25	1,900	2,200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Depreciation Reserve								
Fund Account of equipments:								
Annual depreciation charges transferred to the fund								
Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation:								
Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation:								
Annual maintenance and repair charges transferred to the fund	13,650	13,650	13,650	13,700	..	13,700	13,700	13,700
Interest accrued and/or realised on investment	1,699	2,503	610	2,000	1,243	1,257	2,500	2,800
Deduct—Actual payments during the year	..	(—)237	(—)552	(—)8,000	..	(—)30,000	(—)30,000	(—)35,000
Permanent (partial & total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund								
Permanent (partial & total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund Account								
Annual amount transferred to the fund	10,87,400	14,12,500	15,03,500	21,00,000	..	18,50,000	18,50,000	26,00,000
Interest accrued and/or realised on Investments	21,009	50,759	82,451	1,41,300	65,212	90,288	1,55,500	1,96,400
Deduct—Actual payments during the year	(—)84,596	(—)1,92,913	(—)3,09,447	(—)3,74,000	..	(—)4,85,000	(—)4,85,000	(—)6,68,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund:								
Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund Account								
Annual amount transferred to the fund .	3,06,100	5,17,800	5,49,500	9,50,000	..	7,00,000	7,00,000	9,50,000
Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	7,280	15,284	26,034	49,300	15,781	36,819	52,600	67,700
Deduct Actual payments during the year	(—)38,477	(—)80,267	(—)1,32,978	(—)1,58,700	..	(—)1,98,000	(—)1,98,000	(—)3,14,000
Total Reserve Fund	13,27,754	17,53,794	17,44,050	27,30,100	84,161	19,91,239	20,75,400	28,28,000
Deposits								
Deposits of Securities	12,918	13,212	38,260	25,000	12,135	12,865	25,000	25,000
Other Deposits (net)*	99,707	1,43,548	53,236	..	..	..	..	..
Total Deposits	1,12,625	1,56,760	91,496	25,000	12,135	12,865	25,000	25,000
Advances								
(a) Permanent Advances	378	727	888	..	40	60	100	..
(b) Advances to the employees of the Corporation:								
(i) Advance of pay on transfer	10,990	9,302	21,411	15,000	11,913	20,087	32,000	32,000
(ii) Advance of T. A. on transfer	12,172	11,565	19,691	20,000	17,002	12,998	30,000	36,000
(iii) Advance for the purchase of motor conveyances	4,442	7,373	11,673	7,800	4,904	6,096	11,000	12,000
(iv) Advance for the purchase of other conveyances	7,014	9,616	10,919	22,000	6,678	7,322	14,000	15,000

(v) Miscellaneous	..	44,639	56,244	70,000	2,546	67,454	70,000	70,000
(c) Other advances—								
(i) Advance payments on behalf of the State Governments	926	1,328	978	1,100	667	833	1,500	1,400
(ii) Advance to the Bank for the purpose of Securities (net)*	3,22,52,091	3,92,76,044	..	..	..	100*	100*	..
(iii) Miscellaneous	1,46,671	21,707	81,274	2,00,000	52,686	1,47,314	2,00,000	2,00,000
Total Advances	3,29,34,684	3,93,82,301	3,02,078	3,35,900	96,436	2,62,264	3,58,700	3,66,400
Remittances								
Cash Remittances (net)*	..	37,500	..	..	..	8,74,000*	8,74,000*	..
Other Remittances (net)*	..	..	..	..	..	300*	300*	..
Total—Debt, Deposits, Advances, Suspense & Remittances	3,46,95,966	4,17,13,025	25,79,275	37,65,000	3,87,642	36,47,758	40,35,400	40,45,400
Total Receipts	8,33,40,600	10,30,87,228	6,92,90,770	11,81,85,400	3,58,14,717	4,08,54,983	7,66,69,700	9,91,42,900
Opening Balance	20,19,084	36,33,514	51,78,857	51,08,957	55,71,680	..	55,71,680	56,27,680
Grand Total	8,53,59,684	10,67,20,742	7,44,69,627	12,32,94,357	4,13,86,397	4,08,54,983	8,22,41,380	10,47,70,580

Note : The detailed heads under which no figures appear have been omitted.

Sd/- V. R. MAHADEVAN,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

EMENT 'A'

EXPENDITURE : Employees State Insurance Corporation Revised Estimate for the year 1958-59
And
Budget Estimates For The Year 1959-60

Heads of Account	Actuals for the year 1955-56	Actuals for the year 1956-57	Actuals for the year 1957-58	Sanctioned budget estimates for the current year 1958-59	Revised Estimates for the current year 1958-59		Revised estimate for the current year 1958-59 (Cols. 6+7)	Budget estimates for the next year 1959-60
					Actuals of first 6 months of the current year 1958-59	Anticipated expenditure of the re- maining 6 months of the current year 1958-59		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Expenditure on Re- venue Account								
Benefits to insured persons and their families.								
A—Medical Benefits								
Payments to State Governments, etc. as Corporation's share of their ex- penses on provid- ing medical treat- ment, maternity facilities, etc.	51,10,152	96,56,539	1,61,79,991	4,25,00,000	14,69,779	1,60,30,221	1,75,00,000	5,25,00,000
Medical treatment and care and mater- nity facilities (ex- penses incurred								

direct by the Corporation)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.—Cash Benefits								
Sickness Benefits	57,36,469	1,04,29,846	1,68,12,756	1,40,99,000	92,35,580	1,01,63,420	1,93,99,000	2,21,75,000
Extended Sickness Benefit.			4,68,445	6,88,000	2,73,828	3,07,172	5,81,000	6,91,000
Maternity Benefit	2,13,122	4,13,737	5,17,197	5,33,000	2,77,787	7,57,213	10,35,000	16,74,000
Disablement Benefit	22,17,064	27,60,776	29,75,220	38,33,000	10,28,121	25,51,879	35,80,000	49,56,000
Dependants' Benefit	3,06,100	4,75,885	5,44,500	9,50,000	86,915	6,13,085	7,00,000	9,50,000
Total B—Cash Benefits	84,72,755	1,40,80,244	213,,18,118	2,01,03,000	1,09,02,231	1,43,92,769	2,52,95,000	3,04,46,000
C.—Other Benefits								
Provision of artificial limbs to disabled insured persons	..	252	23,098	50,000	13,059	21,941	35,000	35,000
Medical Boards	13,807	21,664	24,895	40,700	15,760	28,340	44,100	51,000
Fees paid for postmortem examination of insured persons	..	58	123	500	58	442	500	500
Payment to insured persons on account of conveyance charges and / or loss of wages	2,862	10,000	12,467	15,300	8,538	9,862	18,400	23,300
Miscellaneous	13	2,353	4,574	6,200	3,014	7,786	10,800	19,000
Total C—Other Benefits	16,682	34,427	65,157	1,12,700	40,429	68,371	1,08,800	1,28,800
Total of Head —I—Benefits	1,35,99,589	2,37,71,110	3,75,63,266	6,27,15,700	1,24,12,439	3,04,91,361	4,29,03,800	7,30,74,800
Administration Expenses								
A—Superintendence								
Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards, etc.								
(i) T.A.	8,579	3,151	6,726	18,500	4,183	6,817	11,000	22,500
(ii) Miscellaneous	604	580	358	1,500	323	677	1,000	2,000
Total—Corporation Standing Committee, Regional Boards, etc.	9,183	3,731	6,084	20,000	4,506	7,494	12,000	24,500

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal Officers :								
(i) Pay of Principal Officers	1,05,208	93,939	71,743	1,15,800	25,014	29,886	54,900	77,700
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	26,969	28,598	25,108	53,500	11,788	16,312	28,100	34,100
(iii) Leave and Pension contribution	30,647	26,893	18,223	10,700	3,416	3,914	7,400	12,300
(iv) Contribution to ESIC Provident Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Principal Officers	1,62,824	1,49,430	1,15,074	1,80,000	40,288	50,112	90,400	1,24,100
Other Officers :—								
(i) Pay of other Officers	3,02,096	3,39,650	3,81,922	4,36,000	1,99,528	2,10,472	4,10,000	4,88,200
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	1,38,692	1,64,744	1,83,043	2,19,000	1,04,823	1,10,177	2,15,000	2,57,400
(iii) Leave and Pension contribution	18,879	18,307	14,653	13,600	5,542	5,858	11,400	12,000
(iv) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Other Officers	4,59,667	5,22,701	5,79,618	6,68,600	3,09,893	3,26,507	6,36,400	7,57,600
Ministerial Establishment :—								
(i) Pay of Establishment	5,57,541	6,78,299	8,39,374	8,89,000	4,74,737	4,87,263	9,62,000	11,49,900
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	5,07,622	6,63,441	8,35,933	9,00,000	4,84,260	5,05,040	9,89,300	12,14,800
(iii) Leave and pension contribution	6,506	2,547	199	..	44	256	300	..
(iv) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund	1,19,064	1,20,149	1,88,895	2,20,000	..	2,40,000	2,40,000	3,00,000
Total—Ministerial Establishment	11,90,733	14,64,436	18,63,501	20,09,000	9,59,041	12,32,559	21,91,600	26,64,700

Class IV Servants :—

(i) Pay of Class IV Servants	60,855	70,363	1,08,535	1,12,000	60,471	62,729	1,23,200	1,38,700
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	1,06,353	1,28,089	1,97,906	2,11,000	1,10,070	1,18,230	2,28,300	2,57,000
(iii) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Class IV Servants	1,67,208	1,98,452	3,06,441	3,23,000	1,70,541	1,80,959	3,51,500	3,95,700
Contingencies :—								
(a) Postage, Telegram and Telephone Charges	77,158	1,18,672	1,35,338	1,75,000	68,330	76,670	1,45,000	2,33,000
(b) Stationery and Forms	2,36,045	1,49,899	3,30,689	3,94,000	1,37,713	3,12,287	4,50,000	6,50,000
(c) Contribution Stamps	32,963	28,763	89,764	60,000	15,702	44,298	60,000	60,000
(d) Purchase, Repairs and Maintenance of Typewriters, Duplicators, etc.	2,971	20,066	31,719	15,000	6,369	8,631	15,000	46,000
(e) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance, etc. of Adrema Equipments	83,380	73,240	35,858	60,000	21,718	23,282	45,000	75,000
(f) Rents, Rates and Taxes	1,37,169	1,06,098	1,77,017	1,80,000	64,458	91,742	1,56,200	2,69,000
(g) Furniture	13,533	10,644	20,100	22,000	3,547	11,453	15,000	79,000
(h) Special equipment for records	62,577	37,682	6,438	20,000	42	19,958	20,000	43,700
(i) Purchase, Repair, Maintenance, etc. of General Articles of office use	8,848	2,329	18,350	20,000	6,105	8,885	15,000	37,300
(j) Purchase, Repair, & Maintenance of Cycles	398	542	339	1,500	730	770	1,500	2,000
(k) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of liveries	2,714	6,021	2,720	10,000	8,563	4,437	13,000	25,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(l) Books, Periodicals and other publications	2,933	2,087	3,392	3,500	2,609	891	3,500	5,700
(m) Photographs of workers	..	..	..	1,00,000	..	..	..	..
(n) Hot and cold weather charges	1,523	1,234	732	3,000	2,016	984	3,000	15,000
(o) Miscellaneous	34,510	25,751	33,173	38,600	28,618	31,382	60,000	62,300
Total—Contingencies	6,96,722	5,85,010	8,85,629	11,02,600	3,66,520	6,35,680	10,02,200	16,03,000
Total—A—Supervision	26,86,337	29,23,760	37,57,347	43,03,200	18,50,789	24,33,311	42,84,100	55,69,600
B—Field Work—								
Officers—								
(i) Pay of Officers	51,429	68,239	71,463	98,000	34,885	41,015	75,900	85,300
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	23,173	29,150	29,744	1,41,000	15,938	18,162	34,100	42,100
(iii) Leave and Pension contributions	559	349	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Officers	75,161	97,743	1,01,207	1,30,000	50,823	59,177	1,10,000	1,27,400
Ministerial Establishment—								
(i) Pay of Establishment	6,17,668	7,73,125	9,07,711	4,98,000	5,06,105	5,65,595	10,71,70	13,22,800
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	4,69,059	6,05,255	7,22,361	7,86,000	4,08,293	4,72,607	8,80,900	10,63,700
(iii) Leave and Pension contributions	1,752	1,496	821	700	377	323	700	700

(iv) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total—Ministerial Establishment</i>	10,88,479	13,79,876	16,30,893	17,84,700	9,14,775	10,38,525	19,53,300	23,87,200
Class IV Servants—								
(i) Pay of Class IV Servants	89,678	94,152	1,11,577	92,000	57,746	63,354	1,21,100	1,45,900
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	1,50,043	1,54,329	1,87,529	2,07,000	1,00,529	2,21,800	1,21,800	2,68,300
(iii) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total—Class IV Servants</i>	2,39,721	2,48,481	2,99,106	2,99,000	1,58,275	1,84,625	3,42,900	4,14,200
Contingencies								
(a) Postage, Telegram and Telephone Charges	17,550	23,489	25,349	42,000	15,177	16,823	32,000	63,000
(b) Stationery and Forms	1,117	1,073	1,416	1,500	915	585	1,500	3,000
(c) Contribution Stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of Typewriters, Duplicators, etc.	10,714	5,514	2,678	25,000	1,301	4,399	5,700	46,000
(e) Rents, Rates and Taxes	1,33,795	1,46,684	1,48,722	2,00,000	78,171	91,829	1,70,000	2,96,000
(f) Furniture	36,065	22,482	10,635	50,000	3,927	16,873	20,800	1,21,000
(g) Special equipment for records	63,167	91,418	48,024	1,00,000	23,001	26,999	50,000	2,04,000
(h) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance, etc. of General Articles of Office use	18,004	9,973	11,331	20,000	4,683	10,317	15,000	54,000
(i) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of Cycles	2,220	468	944	4,000	246	1,754	2,000	8,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(j) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of Liveries . . .	1,393	693	860	8,000	764	5,236	6,000	8,900
(k) Books, Periodicals and other publications . . .	122	66	86	200	8	192	200	1,000
(l) Hot and Cold weather charges . . .	440	409	454	1,500	1,611	389	2,000	5,300
(m) Miscellaneous . . .	17,222	25,560	29,837	32,000	18,967	24,033	43,000	56,000
<i>Total—Contingencies .</i>	3,01,809	3,27,829	2,80,336	4,84,200	1,48,771	1,99,429	3,48,200	8,66,200
<i>Total—B. Field Work</i>	17,05,170	20,53,929	23,11,542	27,06,900	12,72,644	14,81,736	27,54,400	37,95,000
C—Other Charges								
Legal Charges . . .	1,562	15,328	25,595	40,000	19,842	35,158	55,000	70,000
Insurance Courts . . .	3,136	6,875	5,121	60,000	506	49,494	50,000	60,000
Publicity and Advertisement . . .	15,527	7,991	26,015	23,000	5,320	5,680	11,000	20,000
Charges for maintaining Banking Accounts . . .	10,669	7,714	12,734	16,000	1,403	10,197	11,600	13,000
Audit Fees . . .	10,050	11,900	16,670	20,000	..	20,000	20,000	23,500
Repair, Maintenance and Depreciation, etc. :								
(a) Depreciation of Buildings for the offices of the Corporation . . .	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,000		12,200	12,000	12,000
(b) Depreciation of Equipment in Hospitals and Examination Centres . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(c) Repair and Maintenance of buildings for the offices of the Corporation .	13,737	13,563	13,650	13,700	..	13,700	13,700	13,700
Miscellaneous .	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..
Losses . .	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—C. Other Charges .	66,906	75,571	1,12,036	1,84,900	27,071	1,46,429	1,73,500	2,12,400
Total of Head 2—Administration Expenses .	44,58,413	50,53,260	61,80,925	71,95,000	31,50,504	40,61,496	72,12,000	95,77,000

3. Interest on loans :—

Interest on loans from Central Government								
Interest paid to the E.S.I.C. Provident Fund .	20,405	34,192	45,907	79,000	..	62,000	62,000	76,000
Deduct—Interest accrued and/or realised on investments of Provident Fund balances .	(—)14,227	(—)28,470	9,599	(—)18,000	(—)9,563	(—)8,437	(—)18,000	(—)18,000
Total—Head 3—Interest on Loans .	6,178	5,722	55,506	61,000	(—)9,563	53,563	44,000	58,000
Total Administrative Expenditure (Heads 2+3). .	44,64,591	50,58,982	62,36,431	72,56,000	31,40,941	41,15,059	72,56,000	96,35,000
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account	1,80,64,180	2,88,30,092	4,37,99,697	6,99,71,700	1,55,53,380	3,46,06,420	5,01,59,800	8,27,09,800

4. Expenditure on Capital Account:—

Lands and Buildings
-------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Land and Buildings :								
Purchase and Construction, etc. of								
(i) Buildings for the offices of the Corporation	45,000	..	..	3,00,000	..	50,000	50,000	5,00,000
(ii) Hospital and Dispensaries.	..	2,85,942	1,55,700	70,00,000	10,000	19,70,000	19,80,000	85,00,000
(iii) Equipment of Hospitals	..	..	5,339	..	405	19,595	20,000	15,00,000
B.—Staff Cars :								
Purchase of Staff Cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total—Head 4—Expenditure on Capital Account</i>	45,000	2,85,942	1,61,039	73,00,000	10,405	20,39,595	20,50,000	1,05,00,000
Debts, Deposits, Advances and Suspense								
Ordinary Debts :								
Loans :								
Loans to Central Government (Repayment)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loans to State Governments	..	..	..	10,00,000	..	10,00,000	10,00,000	80,00,000
Unfunded Debt :								
E.S.I.C. Provident Fund :—								
Payment to subscribers	49,835	72,311	72,485	85,000	40,072	64,928	1,05,000	1,10,000

Deposits and Advances Reserve Funds :

Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of buildings for the offices of the Corporation :—

Depreciation Reserve Fund Investment Account of buildings for the offices of the Corporation ..

14,409 14,572 11,500 10,000 10,000 15,700

Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres

Depreciation Reserve Fund Investment Account of Equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres ..

Repair and Maintenance Reserve Fund Account of buildings for the offices of the Corporation :—

Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation Investment Account ..

15,900 15,754

Deduct— Realisation on maturity or sale of investment ..

— 18,400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent (Partial and Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund Account								
Permanent (Partial and Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund investment Account	..	10,22,155	12,61,108	14,60,000	12,83,531	69	12,83,600	15,20,500
Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund Account :—								
Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund investment Account	..	2,75,020	4,48,595	6,00,000	4,45,500	..	4,45,500	5,54,600
<i>Total Reserve Funds</i>	..	13,27,484	17,40,029	20,71,500	17,39,031	69	17,39,100	20,72,400
Deposits								
Deposits of Securities	14,413	14,823	13,750	25,000	29,054	10,946	40,000	35,000
Other Deposits :—								
Other deposits (net)*	98,406	1,04,114	87,607	..	1,389*	4,411*	5,800*	..
<i>Total Deposits</i>	1,12,819	1,18,937	1,01,357	25,000	30,443	15,357	45,800	35,000
Advances								
(a) Permanent advances	1,795	2,518	2,007	2,400	1,200	1,200	2,400	3,000
(b) Advances to Employees of the Corporation :—								
(1) Advance of Pay on transfer	11,238	12,498	18,558	15,000	18,124	13,876	32,000	32,000

(ii) Advance of T. A. on transfer . . .	11,037	15,612	17,829	20,600	21,671	14,329	36,000	30,000
(iii) Advance for the purchase of motor conveyance . . .	19,210	..	16,683	20,000	1,418	18,582	20,000	30,000
(iv) Advance for the purchase of other conveyances . . .	12,298	11,288	12,508	20,000	361	19,639	20,000	20,000
(v) Miscellaneous . . .	..	45,243	57,643	70,000	2,772	67,228	70,000	70,000
(c) Other Advances :—								
(i) Advance payments on behalf of State Governments . . .	1,449	1,200	1,384	1,300	704	696	1,400	1,400
(ii) Advance to the Bank for purchase of Securities (net)* . . .	3,27,53,000	3,92,76,043	59*	..	16*	84*	100*	..
(iii) Miscellaneous . . .	1,04,270	2,27,442	41,742	2,00,000	48,089	1,51,911	2,00,000	2,00,000
(d) Prepaid Expenses . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Interest accrued but not received . . .	10,604	24,613	—43,705	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Interest accrued but not due . . .	3,01,510	3,45,717	—10,59,457	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Income tax deductions receivable . . .	15,517	87,920	2,26,799	—2,57,800	—1,03,437	—2,26,763	—3,30,200	..
Total Advances . . .	3,32,40,928	4,00,50,094	—7,07,950	90,900	—9,082	60,782	51,700	3,76,400
Remittances								
(i) Cash-remittances (net)* . . .	42,000*	..	12,500*	..	8,57,000*	..	8,57,000*	..

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(ii) Other remittances (net)*	..	..	..	..	263*	37*	300*	..
Total—Debt, Deposits, Advances, Suspense and Remittances	3,34,45,482	4,15,68,826	12,18,421	32,72,400	26,57,727	11,41,173	37,98,900	1,05,93,800
Total—Disbursement	5,15,54,762	7,06,84,860	4,51,79,157	8,05,44,100	1,82,21,512	3,77,87,188	5,60,08,700	10,38,03,600
Cash Balances								
(a) Investments :—								
(i) E.S.I. Corporation Provident Fund :—								
(a) Investments during the year	1,29,540	2,66,908	3,90,000	5,77,000	4,10,000	2,30,000	6,40,000	8,26,000
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	..	..	(—)28,500	(—)88,000	(—)147,000	(—)40,000	(—)87,000	..
(ii) General Cash Balances :—								
(a) Investments during the year	3,64,40,634	4,55,57,634	3,63,16,403	6,13,66,000	2,32,63,194	1,34,99,806	3,67,63,000	3,09,47,000
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	—63,98,766	—1,49,67,517	—1,29,59,113	—2,50,00,000	—97,11,036	—69,99,964	—1,67,11,000	—3,67,00,000
(b) Cash Balances :—								
(i) Cash in hand								
(ii) Cash with Bankers	36,33,514	51,78,857	55,71,680	58,94,257	92,49,727	—36,22,047	56,27,680	58,93,980
Grand Total	8,53,59,684	10,67,20,742	7,44,69,627	12,32,94,357	4,13,86,397	4,08,54,983	8,22,41,380	10,47,70,580

Note. 1. The detailed heads under which no figures appear have been omitted.

2. The figures in respect of Contribution to E.S.I.C. Provident Fund for all categories of employees have been shown under "A-Superintendence—Ministerial Establishments".

Sd:— V. R. MAHADEVAN,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 1959, (Estimates)

INCOME

EXPENDITURE

Heads of Account		Amount		Heads of Account		Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
By Contributions :—				To benefits to insured persons and their families			
Employers' Share	2,92,00,000			(a) Medical Benefits.			
Employees' Share	3,82,00,000	6,74,00,000		(i) Payments to State Governments etc. as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities, etc.			1,75,00,000
By Interest and Dividends		51,54,300		(b) Cash Benefits :—			
By Compensations				(i) Sickness Benefit	1,93,99,000		
By Rents, Rates and Taxes		10,700		(ii) Extended Sickness Benefit	5,81,000		
(Rent of buildings of the Corporation,)				(iii) Maternity Benefit	10,35,000		
By Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures		8,600		(iv) Disablement Benefit	35,80,000		
By Miscellaneous		60,700		(v) Dependant's Benefit	7,00,000	2,52,95,000	
				(c) Other Benefits :—			
				(i) Provision of artificial limbs to disabled insured person	35,000		
				(ii) Medical Boards	44,100		
				(iii) Fees paid for post-mortem examination of insured persons	500		
				(iv) Payments to insured persons on account of conveyance charges and/or loss of wages	18,400		
				(v) Miscellaneous	10,800	1,08,800	
				To Administration Expenses :—			
				(a) Superintendence :			
				(i) Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards, etc.	12,000		
				(ii) Principal Officers	90,400		
				(iii) Other Officers	6,36,400		
				(iv) Ministerial Establishment	21,91,600		
				(v) Class IV Servants	3,51,500		
				(vi) Contingencies	10,02,200	42,84,100	
TOTAL C/o.		7,26,34,300		TOTAL C/o		4,71,87,900	

<i>Heads of Account</i>		<i>Amount</i>		<i>Heads of Account</i>		<i>Amount</i>	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
				(b) Field Work			
				(i) Officers		1,10,000	
				(ii) Ministerial Establishment		19,53,300	
				(iii) Class IV Servants		3,42,900	
				(iv) Contingencies		3,48,200	27,54,400
				(c) Other Charges			
				(i) Legal Charges		55,000	
				(ii) Insurance Courts		50,000	
				(iii) Publicity and Advertisement		11,000	
				(iv) Charges for maintaining banking accounts		11,600	
				(v) Audit Fees		20,000	
				(vi) Repair, Maintenance and Depreciation, etc.		25,900	1,73,500
				To interest paid to the Provident Fund		62,000	
				LESS Interest accrued on investment of Provident Fund balance		—18,000	44,000
				To excess of Income over Expenditure c/o to Balance Sheet			2,24,74,500
TOTAL			7,26,34,300	TOTAL			7,26,34,300

Sd/— V. R. MAHADEVAN,
 Chief Accounts Officer,
 Employers' State Insurance Corporation.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1959 (Estimates)

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Amount</i>		<i>Assets</i>		<i>Amount</i>	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provision Fund</i>				<i>Lands and Buildings.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		15,77,539		(a) Buildings for offices of the Corporation			
ADD Amount credited during the year		7,02,000		As per last balance sheet		10,28,168	
		22,79,539		Additions during the year		50,000	10,78,168
LESS Payments made during the year		1,05,000	21,74,539	(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries			
<i>Deposits received from other parties</i>		6,378		As per last balance sheet		4,41,642	
As per last balance sheet		5,800	578	Additions during the year		19,80,000	24,21,642
LESS Deposits repaid during the year				(c) Equipment of Hospitals As per last balance sheet		5,339	
<i>Deposits of securities e.g., by contractors</i>				Addition during the year		20,000	
As per last balance sheet				<i>Permanent Advances to the Heads of Offices of the Corporation</i>			
ADD Deposits received during the year		37,478		As per last balance sheet		8,892	
		25,000		ADD Payments made during the year		2,400	
LESS Deposits repaid during the year		62,478					
		40,000	22,478	LESS Refunds received during the year		11,292	
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Buildings for the Offices of the Corporation</i>						100	11,192
As per last balance sheet		89,378		<i>Advances of pay on transfer to the employees of the Corporation.</i>			
ADD Provision made during the year		14,100	1,03,478	As per last balance sheet		1,900	
(Includes Rs. 1,900/- on account of interest accrued from investment of the Balance)				ADD Payments made during the year		32,000	
						33,900	
				LESS Recoveries made during the year		32,000	1,900
				<i>Advance of T.A. on transfer to the employees of the Corporation.</i>			
				As per last balance sheet		3,384	
				ADD Payments made during the year		36,000	
						39,384	
				LESS Recoveries made during the year		30,000	9,384

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Amount</i>		<i>Assests</i>		<i>Amount</i>	
		Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
<i>Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Buildings</i> <i>for the Offices of the Corporation.</i>				<i>Miscellaneous Advances to the employees of the</i> <i>Corporation, (festival advances)</i>			
As per last balance sheet		1,00,064		As per last balance sheet		2,003	
ADD Provision made during the year				ADD Payments made during the year		70,000	
(Includes Rs. 2,500/- on account of interest ac-						72,003	
crued from investment of the balance)		16,200					
		1,16,264		LESS Recoveries made during the year		70,000	2,003
LESS Expenditure on repiars during the year		30,000					
				86,264			
				<i>Loans to the employees for the purchase of con-</i> <i>veyances</i>			
<i>Permane (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit</i> <i>Reserve Fund</i>				As per last balance sheet		36,449	
As per last balance sheet		41,71,758		ADD Payments made during the year		40,000	
ADD Provision made during the year (Includes						76,449	
Rs. 1,55,500/- on account of interest accrued				LESS Loans recovered during the year		25,000	51,449
from investment of the balance)		20,05,500					
		61,77,258		<i>Miscellaneous Advances</i>			
LESS Payments made during the year		4,85,000		As per last balance sheet		2,33,428	
				ADD Payments made during the year		2,00,000	
						4,33,428	
				56,92,258			
<i>Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund</i>				LESS Adjustments made during the year		2,00,000	2,33,428
As per last balance sheet		13,90,791					
ADD Provision made during the year (inclu-				<i>Loans granted to the State Governments</i>			
des Rs. 52,600/- on account of interest accrued				Advance payments on behalf of State Governments			1,00,000
from investment of the balance)		7,52,000		As per last balance sheet		1,485	
				ADD Payments made during the year		1,400	
		21,43,391					
LESS Payments made during the year		1,98,000				2,885	
				19,45,391		1,500	1,385

Income and Expenditure Account

Excess of Income over Expenditure as per last
balance sheet 13,90,91,576

ADD Balance of Excess of Income over Expendi-
ture during the year 1953-59 : 2,24,74,500 16,15,66,076

*Advance to the Reserve Bank of India for purchase
of securities*

As per last balance sheet 60
ADD Payments made during the year (net) 100

LESS Amount adjusted during the year 160
100 60

Income-tax deductions receivable

As per last balance sheet 3,30,235
LESS Adjustments made during the year 3,30,200 35

Remittances

As per last balance sheet 17,000
ADD Debits adjusted during the year (net) 8,57,300

LESS Adjustments made during the year (net) 8,74,300
8,74,300

Investments at Cost

*(a) Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the
Offices of the Corporation*

As per last balance sheet 77,853
ADD Investments during the year 10,000 87,853

*(b) Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings
for the Offices of the Corporation*

As per last balance sheet 86,088

*(c) Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Be-
nefit Reserve Fund*

As per last balance sheet 28,80,232
ADD Investments during the year 12,83,600 41,63,832

(d) Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund

As per last balance sheet 9,42,408
ADD Investments during the year 4,45,500 13,87,908

Employees' State Insurance Corporation Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 1960 (Estimates)

INCOME

EXPENDITURE

Heads of Accounts		Amount		Heads of Account		Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
By Contributions:—				To Benefits to insured persons and their families:—			
Employers' Share		3,40,00,000		(a) Medical Benefits:—			
Employees' Share		5,53,00,000	8,93,00,000	(i) Payments to State Governments etc. as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities, etc.			4,25,00,000
By Interest and Dividends			57,16,200	(ii) Cash Benefits:—			
By Compensations				(i) Sickness Benefit		2,21,75,000	
By Rents, Rates and Taxes			9,800	(ii) Extended Sickness Benefit		6,91,000	
(Rent of buildings of the Corporation)				(iii) Maternity Benefit		16,74,000	
By Fees, Fines and Forfeitures			5,000	(iv) Disablement Benefit		49,56,000	
By Miscellaneous			66,500	(v) Dependant's Benefit		9,50,000	3,04,46,000
				(c) Other Benefits:—			
				(i) Provision of artificial limbs to disabled insured persons		35,000	
				(ii) Medical Boards		51,000	
				(iii) Fees paid for post-mortem examination of insured persons		500	
				(iv) Payments to insured persons on account of conveyance charges and/or loss of wages		23,300	
				(v) Miscellaneous		19,000	1,28,800
				To administration Expenses:—			
				(a) Superintendence:			
				(i) Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards, etc.		24,500	
				(ii) Principal Officers		1,24,100	
				(iii) Other Officers		7,57,600	
				(iv) Ministerial Establishment		26,64,700	
				(v) Class IV Servants		3,95,700	
				(vi) Contingencies		16,03,000	55,69,600
Total C/o			9,50,97,500	Total C/O.			7,86,44,400

Heads of Account		Amount		Heads of Account		Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
				(b) Field Work.			
				(i) Officers		1,27,400	
				(ii) Ministerial Establishment		23,87,200	
				(iii) Class IV Servants		4,14,200	
				(iv) Contingencies		8,66,200	37,95,000
				(c) Other Charges.			
				(i) Legal Charges		70,000	
				(ii) Insurance Courts		60,000	
				(iii) Publicity and Advertisement		20,000	
				(iv) Charges for Maintaining banking accounts		13,000	
				(v) Audit Fees		23,500	
				(vi) Repair for Maintenance and Depreciation etc.		25,900	2,12,400
				To Interest paid to the Provident Fund		76,000	
				LESS interest accrued on investments of Provident Fund balances		(—)18,000	58,000
				To excess of Income over Expenditure c/o Balance Sheet			1,23,87,700
Total			9,50,97,500	Total			9,50,97,500

Sd/- V. R. Mahadevan,
 Chief Accounts Officer,
 Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1960 (Estimates)

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
	<i>Amount</i>		<i>Amount</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
<i>Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund</i>		<i>Lands and Buildings</i>	
As per last balance sheet	21,74,539	(a) Buildings for the offices of the Corporation	
ADD Amount credited during the year	8,26,000	As per last balance sheet	10,78,168
		Additions during the year	5,00,000
			15,78,168
LESS Payments made during the year	30,00,539	(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries	
	7,10,000	As per last balance sheet	24,21,642
		Additions during the year	85,00,000
			1,09,21,642
<i>Deposits received from other parties</i>		(c) Equipments of hospitals	
As per last balance sheet		As per last balance sheet	25,339
<i>Deposits of securities e.g., by contractors</i>		Additions during the year	15,00,000
As per last balance sheet	22,478		15,25,339
ADD Deposits received during the year	25,000		
		<i>Permanent Advance to the Heads of Offices of the Corporation</i>	
		As per last balance sheet	11,192
LESS Deposits repaid during the year	47,478	ADD Payments made during the year	3,000
	35,000		14,192
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Buildings for the Offices of the Corporation</i>		<i>Advance of pay on transfer to the employees of the Corporation</i>	
As per last balance sheet	1,03,478	As per last balance sheet	1,900
ADD Provision made during the year	14,400	ADD Payments made during the year	32,000
			33,900
		LESS Recoveries made during the year	32,000
			1,900
		<i>Advance of T.A. on transfer to the employees of the Corporation</i>	
		As per last balance sheet	9,384
		ADD Payments made during the year	30,000
			39,384
		LESS Recoveries made during the year	36,000
			3,384
		<i>Miscellaneous Advances to the employees of the Corporation (festival advances)</i>	
		As per last balance sheet	2,003
		ADD Payments made during the year	70,000
			72,003
		LESS Recoveries made during the year	70,000
			2,003
Total C/O	30,21,473	Total C/O	1,40,46,628

Liabilities		Amount		Assets		Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Total B/F			30,21,473	Total B/F.			1,40,46,628
<i>Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation.</i>				<i>Loans to the employees for the purchase of conveyances.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		86,264		As per last balance sheet		51,449	
ADD Provision made during the year		16,500		ADD Payments made during the year		40,000	
		<u>1,02,764</u>				<u>91,449</u>	
(Includes Rs. 2,800/- on account of interest accrued from investment of the balance)				LESS Loans recovered during the year		27,000	64,449
LESS Expenditure on repairs during the year		35,000	67,764	<i>Miscellaneous Advances</i>			
<i>Permanent (Partial & total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund</i>				As per last balance sheet		2,33,428	
As per last balance sheet		56,92,258		ADD Payments made during the year		2,00,000	
ADD Provision made during the year		27,96,400				<u>4,33,428</u>	
(Includes Rs. 1,96,400/- on account of interest accrued from investment of the balance)		84,88,658		LESS Adjustments made during the year		2,00,000	2,33,428
LESS Payments made during the year		6,68,000	78,20,658	<i>Loans granted to the State Governments</i>			
				As per last balance sheet		10,00,000	
				ADD Payments made during the year		80,00,000	90,00,000
<i>Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund</i>				<i>Advance payments on behalf of State Governments</i>			
As per last balance sheet		19,45,391		As per last balance sheet		1,385	
ADD Provision made during the year		10,17,700		ADD Payments made during the year		1,400	
(Includes Rs. 67,700/- on account of interest accrued from investment of the balance)		29,63,091				<u>2,785</u>	
LESS Payments made during the year		3,14,000	26,49,091	LESS Adjustments made during the year		1,400	1,385
<i>Income and Expenditure Account</i>				<i>Advances to the Reserve Bank of India for purchase of securities</i>			
Excess of Income over Expenditure				As per last balance sheet			60
As per last balance sheet		16,15,66,076		<i>Income tax deduction receivable</i>			
ADD Balance of Excess of Income over Expenditure during the year 1959-60		1,23,87,700	17,39,53,776	As per last balance sheet			<u>35</u>
Total C/O			18,75,12,762	Total C/O			2,33,45,985

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Total B/F.		18,75,12,762	Total B/F.		2,33,45,985
		<u>Investments at Cost</u>			
		(a) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation.</i>			
		As per last balance sheet		87,853	
		ADD Investments during the year		15,700	1,03,553
		(b) <i>Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the Offices of the Corporation.</i>			
		As per last balance sheet		86,088	
		ADD Investments during the year		—	
				<u>86,088</u>	
		LESS Realisation on maturity or sale of investment		18,400	67,688
		(c) <i>Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund</i>			
		As per last balance sheet		41,63,832	
		ADD Investments during the year		15,20,500	56,84,332
		(d) <i>Dependents' Benefit Reserve Fund</i>			
		As per last balance sheet		13,87,508	
		ADD Investments during the year		5,54,600	19,42,508
Total C/O		<u>18,75,12,762</u>	Total C/O		<u>3,11,44,066</u>

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
	Rs.		Rs.
Total B/F	18,75,12,762	Total B/F	Rs. 3,11,44,066
		(a) Investments :—	
		(i) <i>E.S.I.C. Provident Fund</i>	
		As per last balance sheet .	18,38,837
		ADD Investments during the year	8,26,000
			26,64,837
		(ii) <i>General Cash Balance</i>	
		As per last balance sheet .	15,35,62,879
		ADD Investments during the year	3,09,47,000
			18,45,09,879
		LESS Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	3,67,00,000
			14,78,09,879
		(b) Cash Balance (in hand and with bankers)	58,93,980
TOTAL	18,75,12,762	TOTAL	15,63,68,696
			18,75,12,762

Sd/- V. R. Mahadevan,
 Chief Accounts Officer,
 Employees' Sta Insurance Corporation.

APPENDIX I

Employees' State Insurance Corporation

Number of Employees and family units covered and to be covered under the Scheme

Name of place	Insured Persons				Date of coverage of families
	Date of implementation	Number already covered	Number to be covered		
1	2	3	4		5
Andhra State Region					
Hyderabad & Secunderabad	1-5-1955	14,000	—		26-1-1959
Nellimarla, Chittabalasa, Vijaywada, Eluru, Guntur, Vishakapatnam and Mangalagiri	9-10-1955	13,000	—		26-1-1959
Warangal and Sirpur	1-4-1959	—	14,500		1-7-1959
Assam Region					
Gauhati, Tinsukia, Makum, Dhubri and Dibrugarh	28-9-1958	4,000	—		28-12-1958
Mysore Region					
Bangalore	27-7-1958	50,000	—		26-10-1958
Hubli, Gulbarga, Mysore, Devangere, Mangalore and Bhadravati	1-7-1959	—	30,500		1-10-1959
Bihar Region					
Patna, Monghyr, Katihar and Samastipur	15-12-1957	15,500	—		2-10-1958
Dalmianagar, Bamjori, Marhowarh, Japla, Mugma, Chirkunda, Kumardhubi and Sindri	1-7-1959	—	32,000		1-10-1959
Bombay Region					
Greater Bombay	3-10-1954	4,90,000	—		1-4-1959
Nagpur	11-7-1954	24,000	—		1-4-1959
Akola and Hinganghat	27-5-1956	10,500	—		1-4-1959
Ahmedabad	1-4-1959	—	1,47,000		1-7-1959
Sholapur, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Morvi, Porbunder, Surendra Nagar and Aurangabad	1-10-1959	—	50,000		1-1-1960
Calcutta Region					
Calcutta City and Howrah District	14-8-1955	2,50,000	—		—
Greater Calcutta	1-3-1959	—	2,75,000		—
Cuttack and Barajarnagar, Chaudwar, Barang and Rajgangpur	1-3-1959	—	17,000		1-6-1959
Delhi State Region					
Delhi State	24-2-1952	47,000	—		1-4-1959

I	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh Region				
Kanpur	24-2-1952	81,000	—	1-7-1959
Saharanpur, Agra and Lucknow	15-1-1956	21,500	—	1-7-1959
Allahabad, Varanasi, Rampur and Kalyanpur	31-3-1957	15,500	—	1-7-1959
Bareilly, Hathras, Aligarh and Shikohabad	30-3-1958	10,500	—	1-7-1959
Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur, Modinagar, and Mirzapur	1-3-1959	—	10,000	1-7-1959
Meerut, Firozabad, Harangaon, Churk Gazipur, Sahjanwa Jhansi Izatnagar and Roorkee	1-10-1959	—	9,500	1-1-1960
Kerala State Region				
Alleppey, Quilon, Trichur, Alwaye, Ernakulam and Alagapanagar	16-9-1956	30,500	—	1-4-1959
Trivandrum	31-8-1958	4,000	—	1-4-1959
Kozikode Feroke and Cochin	1-3-1959	—	16,000	1-6-1959
Cannanore, Kundara, Punalur, Kottayam, Parambavoor, Chalakudy, Palghat, Ottapalam, Ponnani Ballipattam and Tellicherry	1-7-1959	—	22,000	1-10-1959
Madhya Pradesh Region				
Indore	23-1-1955	27,000	—	26-1-1959
Gwalior	23-1-1955	15,000	—	15-2-1959
Ujjain and Ratlam	23-1-1955	17,000	—	1-3-1959
Burhanpur	2-9-1956	4,000	—	15-2-1959
Jabalpur	29-9-1957	4,000	—	26-1-1959
Rajnandgaon, Kymore and Bhopal	1-7-1959	—	11,500	1-10-1959
Madras Region				
Madras City	20-11-1955	51,000	—	1-7-1959
Coimbatore	23-1-1955	45,000	—	1-7-1959
Madurai, Ambasamudram and Tuticorin	28-10-1956	38,000	—	1-7-1959
Salem, Udumalaipet, Mettur and Tirupur	30-11-1958	20,500	—	1-10-1959
Trichy, Kaliapatti, Peelamedu, Perianaickenpalayam, Dalmiapuram, Cauverynagar, Usilampatti, Sivakasi, Rajapalayam and Rani-pet	1-4-1949	—	18,000	1-10-1959
Punjab State and Himachal Pradesh Region				
Amritsar, Chhehrata, Batala, Jannagar, Jullunder, Ludhiana, Ambala, Bhiwani, Verka and Jagadhri	17-5-1953	35,300	—	1-11-1958
Dhariwal	1-7-1959	—	3,000	1-10-1959
Phagwara, Govindgarh, Kapurthala, Faridabad, Sonapat, Surajpur, Hirsra Panipat and Kharar	1-7-1959	—	17,000	1-10-1959

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan State Region				
Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Palimar- war and Bhilwara	2-12-1956	9,500	—	2-10-1958
Lakheri	2-12-1956	2,000	—	1-7-1959
Beawar	27-10-1957	5,000	—	2-10-1958
Swai Madhopur	2-3-1958	2,500	—	2-10-1958
Sri ganganagar and Dholpur	1-4-1959	—	2,500	1-7-1959
TOTAL		13,56,500	6,75,500	

APPENDIX II

Employees' State Insurance Corporation

Details of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1955-56

	Head- quarters	Delhi	Kanpur	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts							
Employers' Share	—	19,00,619	16,30,492	1,02,44,245	25,32,738	62,21,195	2,25,29,289
Employees' Share	—	30,96,760	20,63,002	1,44,61,287	14,06,021	29,34,220	2,39,61,290
Miscellaneous	21,03,398	5,578	4,675	32,272	2,790	5,342	21,54,055
<i>Total—Receipts</i>	21,03,398	50,02,957	36,98,169	2,47,37,804	39,41,549	91,60,757	4,86,44,634
Expenditure							
Benefits							
Medical Benefit	—	5,20,000	5,90,000	31,50,000	2,50,152	6,00,000	51,10,152
Sickness Benefit	—	9,32,965	11,09,532	35,32,887	1,61,085	—	57,36,469
Maternity Benefit	—	13,942	10,426	1,52,210	36,544	—	2,13,122
Disablement Benefit	—	4,25,831	2,03,924	14,11,600	55,115	1,20,594	22,17,064
Dependants' Benefit	—	29,900	21,400	2,50,100	4,700	—	3,06,100
Other Benefits	—	4,597	1,966	9,906	195	18	16,682
<i>Total—Benefits</i>	—	19,27,235	19,37,248	85,06,703	5,07,791	7,20,612	1,35,99,589
Administration Expenses							
Administration Expenses	8,31,156	6,03,582	5,22,141	13,19,036	3,98,156	7,90,520	44,64,591

APPENDIX III
Employees' State Insurance Corporation
Details of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1956-57

	Head- quarters	Delhi	Kanpur	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts							
Employers' Share	—	21,66,627	20,53,486	1,11,20,759	31,93,640	74,04,892	2,59,39,404
Employees' Share	—	35,97,622	30,92,707	1,59,70,231	33,89,593	61,52,681	3,22,02,834
Miscellaneous	31,57,406	7,349	7,152	47,740	4,499	7,819	32,31,965
<i>Total—Receipts</i>	31,57,406	57,71,598	51,53,345	2,71,38,730	65,87,732	1,35,65,392	6,13,74,203
Expenditure							
Benefits							
Medical Benefit	—	14,11,500	9,25,000	40,00,000	9,18,457	24,01,582	96,56,539
Sickness Benefit	—	13,52,208	10,29,107	57,17,522	8,74,258	14,56,751	1,04,29,846
Maternity Benefit	—	41,988	7,837	2,22,247	1,16,347	25,318	4,13,737
Disablement Benefit	—	4,24,669	1,90,885	15,31,643	1,59,282	4,04,297	27,60,776
Dependants' Benefit	—	36,449	30,800	2,47,550	70,200	90,886	4,75,885
Other Benefits	—	7,193	1,655	23,471	1,106	902	34,327
<i>Total</i>	—	32,74,007	21,85,284	1,17,92,433	21,39,650	43,79,736	2,37,71,110
Administration Expenses							
Administration Expenses	8,11,561	6,71,031	5,87,284	14,88,551	6,24,505	8,76,050	50,58,982

APPENDIX IV

Employees' State Insurance Corporation

Details of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1957-58

	Head- quarters	Delhi	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts								
Employers' Share	—	15,77,001	8,67,983	16,12,042	1,18,92,399	38,03,061	85,88,842	2,83,41,328
Employees Share	—	24,72,892	16,40,921	28,04,286	1,74,76,854	44,83,122	63,57,879	3,52,35,954
Miscellaneous	30,48,698	8,326	2,775	6,175	44,812	10,626	12,801	31,34,213
<i>Total—Receipts</i>	30,48,698	40,58,210	25,11,679	44,22,503	2,94,14,065	82,96,809	1,49,59,522	6,67,11,495
Expenditure								
Benefits								
Medical Benefit	—	7,02,832	9,00,000	6,10,000	81,99,431	18,10,533	39,57,195	1,61,79,991
Sickness Benefit	—	9,68,020	11,85,753	15,69,303	79,61,840	22,53,546	28,74,294	1,68,12,756
Extended Sickness Benefit	—	15,832	11,864	25,646	3,16,944	25,367	72,792	4,68,445
Maternity Benefit	—	9,284	33,094	3,511	2,39,654	1,94,027	32,627	5,17,197
Disablement Benefit	—	2,09,522	1,86,913	2,40,618	14,44,906	2,98,308	5,94,953	28,75,220
Dependants' Benefit	—	39,000	9,000	25,000	3,22,500	51,500	97,500	5,44,500
Other Benefits	—	8,782	3,549	9,184	29,521	5,182	8,939	65,157
<i>Total—Benefits</i>	—	19,53,272	23,35,173	24,83,262	1,85,14,796	46,38,463	76,38,300	3,75,63,266
Administration Expenses								
Administration Expenses	11,24,994	5,88,941	2,03,527	6,13,284	17,31,263	7,98,083	11,76,339	62,36,431

APPENDIX—V

Employees' State Insurance Corporation

Details of the estimates of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1958-59

	Head- quarters	Delhi	Madhya Pradesh	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Bombay	Madras	Kerala	Andhra	Mysore	Calcutta	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Employers' Share . . .	—	8,00,000	10,60,000	6,45,000	2,80,000	15,20,000	1,22,00,000	22,20,000	5,90,000	6,00,000	10,35,000	82,50,000	2,92,00,000
Employees' Share . . .	—	15,00,000	15,50,000	9,00,000	3,75,000	25,45,000	1,79,25,000	36,50,000	7,25,000	6,80,000	6,50,000	77,00,000	3,82,00,000
Miscellaneous . . .	51,57,000	4,050	4,400	1,500	1,325	3,500	37,725	7,400	250	1,300	50	15,800	52,34,300
Total—Receipts . . .	51,57,000	23,04,050	26,14,400	15,46,500	6,56,325	40,68,500	3,01,62,725	58,77,400	13,15,250	12,81,300	16,85,050	1,59,65,800	7,26,34,300
Expenditure Benefits													
Medical Benefit . . .	—	4,00,000	11,00,000	5,00,000	3,50,000	10,00,000	66,00,000	19,94,000	3,00,000	4,00,000	5,00,000	43,56,000	1,75,00,000
Sickness Benefit . . .	—	7,64,000	11,00,000	1,55,000	1,30,000	15,30,000	84,25,000	25,00,000	4,75,000	5,00,000	—	38,20,000	1,93,99,000
Extended Sickness Benefit . . .	—	23,300	27,000	3,000	6,000	26,000	3,27,000	45,000	10,000	7,700	—	1,06,000	5,81,000
Maternity Benefit . . .	—	5,000	65,000	4,000	25,000	4,400	4,18,600	3,00,000	1,00,000	57,000	—	56,000	10,35,000
Disablement Benefits . . .	—	1,43,000	1,82,000	79,500	40,000	2,96,400	15,20,300	3,32,800	76,800	73,500	16,700	8,19,000	35,80,000
Dependants' Benefit . . .	—	26,000	36,500	19,000	8,000	67,000	2,93,000	74,800	17,000	15,000	—	1,43,700	7,00,000
Other Benefits . . .	—	9,500	6,150	2,500	1,775	6,600	51,100	8,100	3,200	2,775	100	17,000	1,08,800
Total—Benefits . . .	—	13,70,800	25,16,650	7,63,000	5,60,775	29,30,400	1,76,35,000	52,54,700	9,82,000	10,55,975	5,16,800	93,17,700	4,29,03,800
Administration Expenses													
Administration Expenses . . .	15,61,400	3,07,050	4,43,850	1,78,280	1,32,060	6,20,600	17,79,770	5,79,730	1,70,900	1,71,530	1,99,500	13,11,330	72,56,000

APPENDIX—VI

Employees' State Insurance Corporation

Details of estimates of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1959-60

	Head- quarters	Delhi	Madhya Pradesh	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Bombay	Madras	Kerala	Andhra	Mysore	Calcutta	Bihar	Assam	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts															
Employers' Share	—	8,00,000	10,60,000	8,00,000	2,82,000	18,00,000	1,37,00,000	25,68,000	8,60,000	7,10,000	11,20,000	87,95,000	13,80,000	1,25,000	3,40,00,000
Employees' Share	—	15,00,000	17,25,000	13,50,000	4,25,000	27,75,000	2,38,00,000	44,00,000	13,00,000	10,50,000	15,25,000	1,43,50,000	10,00,000	1,00,000	5,53,00,000
Miscellaneous	57,19,200	4,100	2,000	1,700	1,200	4,200	35,100	7,400	400	1,500	100	19,800	600	200	57,97,500
<i>Total—Receipts</i>	57,19,200	23,04,100	27,87,000	21,51,700	7,08,200	45,79,200	3,75,35,100	69,75,400	21,60,400	17,61,500	26,45,100	2,31,64,800	23,80,600	2,25,200	9,50,97,500
Expenditure Benefit															
Medical Benefit	—	12,97,000	20,00,000	14,44,000	5,78,000	33,10,000	1,83,50,000	38,46,000	17,54,000	10,83,000	18,80,000	58,95,000	9,52,000	1,11,000	4,25,00,000
Sickness Benefit	—	8,00,000	11,25,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	17,00,000	88,25,000	27,50,000	6,00,000	5,25,000	5,50,000	47,23,000	1,50,000	27,000	2,21,75,000
Extended Sick- ness Benefit	—	25,000	30,000	4,000	9,000	30,000	3,49,500	50,000	13,000	8,500	12,000	1,51,000	7,850	1,150	6,91,000
Maternity Be- nefit	—	5,500	75,000	5,500	35,000	5,200	4,99,800	5,00,000	1,36,000	70,000	2,00,000	1,33,000	7,500	1,500	16,74,000
Disablement Benefit	—	1,55,900	2,10,300	1,10,500	53,800	3,69,800	18,87,400	4,26,900	1,29,300	93,700	1,29,100	13,17,400	62,700	9,200	49,56,000
Dependents' Be- nefit	—	27,600	42,200	25,800	12,300	83,000	3,53,500	97,700	27,100	19,300	29,300	2,20,500	9,800	1,900	9,50,000
Other Benefits	—	7,625	7,350	2,825	1,900	7,050	57,950	9,300	3,925	2,725	400	26,600	935	225	1,28,800
<i>Total—Benefits</i>	—	23,18,625	34,89,850	17,92,625	8,90,000	55,05,050	3,08,23,150	76,79,900	26,63,325	18,02,225	28,00,800	1,24,66,500	11,90,775	1,51,975	7,30,74,800
Administration Expenses															
Administration Expenses	20,50,500	3,18,100	2,44,400	1,78,950	1,43,200	7,36,450	23,93,450	8,25,000	2,64,700	2,18,150	3,04,600	18,24,800	80,600	52,100	96,35,000

STATEMENT—B

Employees' State Insurance Corporation

List of new places where the scheme was anticipated to be extended in 1958-59

		No. of employees	Date of imple- mentation originally anticipated	Actual or Anticipated date of imp- lementation
		1	2	3
1. Assam	Gauhati, Tinsukia, Makum, Dhubri and Dibrugarh	3,000	1-4-1958	28-9-1958 (Nos. 4,000)
2. Mysore	Bangalore	40,000	1-4-1958	27-7-1958 (Nos. 50,000)
3. Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly, Hathras, Aligarh and Shikohabad	11,500	1-3-1958	30-3-1958 (Nos. 10,500)
4. Madras	Salem, Udumalaipet, Mettur and Tirpur etc.	31,500	1-10-1958	30-11-1958 (Nos. 20,500)
5. Andhra	Warangal and Sirpur	10,000	1-4-1958	1959-60
6. Bombay	Ahmedabad	1,50,000	1-4-1958	1959-60
7. "	Sholapur, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar Rajkot, Morvi, Porbunder, Aurangabad, and Surendra Nagar	45,000	1-10-1958	1959-60
8. Calcutta	Rest of Greater Calcutta	75,000	1-10-1958	1-3-1959 (Nos. 2,75,000)
9. Orissa	Cuttack, Barajarnagar, Chaudwar, Barang and Rajgangpur	14,500	1-10-1958	1-3-1959 (Nos. 17,000)
10. Panjab and Himachal Pradesh	Dhariwal	3,000	1-10-1958	1959-60
11. "	Patiala, Phagwara, Gwinda, Garh and Kapurthala	6,000	1-10-1958	1959-60
12. "	Other Areas	6,500	1-10-1958	1959-60
13. Kerala	Feroke and Kozikhoie etc.	20,500	1-10-1958	1-3-1959 (Nos. 16,000)
14. Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur, Mod- nagar and Mirzapur	..	..	1-3-1959 (Nos. 10,000)
15. Kerala	Trivandrum	..	..	31-8-1958 (Nos. 4,000)
16. Rajasthan	Sewai Madhopur	..	..	2-3-1958 (Nos. 2,500)

STATEMENT—C

Budget Estimates for the year 1959-60

Sanctioned Measure

Details of the Amount provided under the Head—"Allowance & Honoraria"

	Travelling allowance			Dearness Allowance	Dearness Pay	House Rent Allowance	City Compensatory Allowance	Non-Practising Allowance	Reimbursement of Medical Charges	Other items	Total
	For tour (including travelling concession)	For transfer	Conveyance Allowance								
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A—Superintendence											
Principal Officers . . .	21,000	500	..	..	..	12,000	..	..	600	..	34,100
Other Officers . . .	51,200	21,150	19,300	36,134	30,668	31,215	19,500	39,383	8,850	..	2,57,400
Ministerial Establishments . .	36,800	16,800	1,200	4,35,055	3,63,387	2,08,033	1,18,467	..	34,558	500	12,14,800
Class IV Servants . . .	4,580	2,290	..	1,02,369	82,038	39,683	18,283	..	7,657	100	2,57,000
B—Field Work											
Other Officers . . .	7,300	4,000	..	8,723	7,935	5,458	5,884	..	2,800	..	42,100
Ministerial Establishments . .	57,704	20,650	22,900	4,02,674	3,39,343	1,16,915	78,510	..	25,004	..	10,63,700
Class IV Servants . . .	4,730	2,195	..	1,18,737	94,237	29,903	14,447	..	3,751	300	2,68,300
TOTAL . . .	1,83,314	67,585	43,400	11,03,692	9,17,608	4,43,207	2,55,091	39,383	83,220	900	31,37,400

[No. F. HI-1(18)/59.]

New Delhi, the 29th September 1959

S.O. 2219.—The Government of the State of Uttar Pradesh having nominated, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), Shri Uma Shankar, I.A.S., Labour Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, as a member representing the said State on the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, in place of Shri S. P. Areen, the Central Government, in pursuance of the said section 4, hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. HI-1(196)/57, dated the 15th March, 1958, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading 'Members' and sub-heading '[Nominated by the State Governments under clause (d) of section 4], for item 14, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"14. Shri Uma Shankar, I.A.S., Labour Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur."

[No. F.HI-1(156)/59.]

BALWANT SINGH, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 29th September 1959

S.O. 2220.—In pursuance of clause 4 of the Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959, the Central Government hereby appoints the Conciliation Officer, Cochin, as a member of the Cochin Dock Labour Board, vice the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras, and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 1717, dated the 28th July, 1959, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading "*Members representing the Central Government*", in item (2), for the entry "*The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras*", the entry "*The Conciliation Officer, Cochin*" shall be substituted.

[No. Fac.180(3).]

P. D. GAIHA, Under Secy.

New Delhi the 1st October 1959

S.O. 2221.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3, read with section 4 and sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government, after considering the advice of the Committee set up under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act, hereby revises the minimum rates of wages payable to the classes of employees specified in the annexure and directs that the notification shall come into force on and from the 20th October, 1959.

ANNEXURE

1. Installation Centre, All India Radio, Poona

The rates notified in the Notification of the Ministry of Labour No. SRO 3653 dated the 27th December 1954 for certain categories of casual employees employed in the construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations or in stone breaking or stone crushing in the Installation Centre, All India Radio, Poona are revised in respect of the categories of employees specified below by the following all-inclusive minimum rates of wages per day:—

Painter	...	Rs.	4.50
Wireman Mechanical	...	Rs.	4.50
Mazdoor	...	Rs.	2.25

In that Notification, the rates notified for the workcharged staff are revised by the following all inclusive monthly rates of wages:—

Chowkidar	..	Rs.	80.00	...
Work Munshl	...	Rs.	125.00	

2. All India Radio

The rates of wages notified in the Notification of the Ministry of Labour SRO 3652, dated the 27th December 1954 for certain classes of employees employed on the construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations or in stone breaking or stone crushing by the All India Radio are revised in respect of the classes of employees specified below, by the following all-inclusive minimum rates of wages per day or all inclusive minimum monthly wages, as the case may be:

Classes of employees	All inclusive minimum rates of wages per day
----------------------	--

(a) Madras (Class B Area)

Skilled

1. Carpenter	Rs. 4.50
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Unskilled

1. Mazdoor	Rs. 2.25
------------	----------

(b) Calcutta (Class A Area)

Skilled

1. Mason for brick works	Rs. 5.00
--------------------------	----------

2. Painter	Rs. 5.00
------------	----------

Semi-skilled

1. Mazdoor	
(for heavy weight)	Rs. 3.75

2. Bhishti	Rs. 3.75
------------	----------

Unskilled

1. Mazdoor	Rs. 2.50
------------	----------

(c) Cuttack (Class B Area)

Skilled

1. Mason	Rs. 4.50
----------	----------

Unskilled

1. Mazdoor	Rs. 2.25
------------	----------

(d) Patna (Class B Area)

Skilled

1. Mason	Rs. 4.50
----------	----------

2. Plumber	Rs. 4.50
------------	----------

3. Carpenter	Rs. 4.50
--------------	----------

Semi-skilled

1. Mason (Garami)	Rs. 3.50
-------------------	----------

Unskilled

1. Mazdoor	Rs. 2.25
------------	----------

(e) Indore (Class B Area)

Skilled

1. Plumber	
2. Blacksmith-Class I	
3. Tinsmith	
4. Wireman	
5. Line-man	

Rs. 4.50

Semi-skilled

1. Carpenter Class II	Rs. 4.00
-----------------------	----------

2. Mason—Class II	Rs. 4.00
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3. Blacksmith—Class II	Rs. 3.50
------------------------	----------

Unskilled

1. Bhishti	Rs. 2.25
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2. Mate	Rs. 2.75
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3. Beldar	Rs. 2.25
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4. Khalasi (Supervisor)	Rs. 2.75
-------------------------	----------

5. Chowkidar	Rs. 2.25
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Classes of employees All inclusive minimum rates of wages per day

(f) Delhi (Class A Area)

Unskilled

1. Beldar	...	Rs.	2.50
2. Chowkidar	..	Rs.	2.50
3. Khalasi (Supervisor)	..	Rs.	3.00

(g) Juthundur, Lucknow and Allahabad
(Class B Area)

Unskilled

1. Beldar	...	Rs.	2.25
2. Chowkidar	...	Rs.	2.25
3. Khalasi (Supervisor)	..	Rs.	2.75

(h) Jaipur and Ajmer (Class B Area)

Skilled

1. Plumber	}	Rs.	4.50
2. Wireman			
3. Lineman			

Unskilled

1. Bhisti	...	Rs.	2.25
2. Mate	...	Rs.	2.75
3. Beldar	...	Rs.	2.25
4. Khalasi (Supervisor)	...	Rs.	2.75
5. Chowkidar	...	Rs.	2.25

(i) Rajkot (Class B Area)

Casual Labour

1. Mason	...	Rs.	4.50
2. Carpenter	...	Rs.	4.50
3. Male Mazdoor	...	Rs.	2.25
4. Blacksmith	...	Rs.	4.50
5. Printer & Polisher	...	Rs.	4.50

Workcharged staff

1. Chowkidar	}	Rs.	75.00
2. Sweeper			

(All inclusive minimum monthly wage).

3. Workcharged staff under the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad

The rates notified in the Notification of the Ministry of Labour No. LWI-24(74), dated the 4th February 1952 for the workcharged staff employed under the authority of the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad, are revised by the following all-inclusive minimum monthly rates of wages:—

<i>Categories</i>	<i>All-inclusive minimum monthly rates of wages</i>		
1. Work Sircar	...	Rs.	115
2. Chowkidar	...	Rs.	75
3. Night Guard	...	Rs.	75
4. Khalasi	...	Rs.	75
5. Bhisty	...	Rs.	75
6. Mali	...	Rs.	75
7. Sweeper	...	Rs.	75
8. Steam Road Roller or Lorry Driver	...	Rs.	115
9. Carpenter	...	Rs.	115
10. Blacksmith	...	Rs.	115
11. Mason	...	Rs.	130
12. Mazdoor	...	Rs.	75
13. Plumber	...	Rs.	130
14. Cleaner	...	Rs.	75
15. Pump Driver	...	Rs.	115

4. *Contract labour under the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad*

In the rates notified in the Ministry of Labour Notification No. LWI-24(74), dated 28th January 1952 fixing minimum wages for the casual labour employed under the authority of the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad, the rate for "Kamin (Female worker)" is revised to Rs. 1.50 as all-inclusive minimum rate of wages per day.

[LWI(I)6(9)/59(i).]

S.O. 2222.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3, read with section 4 and sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government, after considering the advice of the Committee set up under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act, hereby fixes minimum rates of wages payable to the classes of employees specified in the annexure and directs that this notification shall come into force on and from the 20th October 1959.

ANNEXURE

1. Initial wage fixation for the employees employed on the construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations in the Lignite Mines at Neyveli, South Arcot District, Madras State:—

<i>Categories of employees</i>	<i>All inclusive minimum rates of wages per day</i>		
(1) Unskilled	Rs. 1.50
(2) Semi-skilled	Rs. 2.25
(3) Skilled	Rs. 3.00

2. Initial wage fixation for certain categories of agricultural employees employed in the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal:—

<i>Categories of employees</i>	<i>All inclusive minimum rates of wages per day</i>	
(1) Male labour—semi-skilled workers—daily paid Jamadars.	Rs. 2.25	
(2) Male labour for all sorts of semi-skilled operations.	Rs. 2.00	
(3) Women labour for all sorts of unskilled operations.	Rs. 1.75	

3. Initial wage fixation for certain categories of agricultural employees employed in Southern Regional Station of the National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.

<i>Categories of employees</i>	<i>All inclusive minimum rates of wages per day</i>
Skilled male labour, e.g., Fitters, Masons, Painters, Carpenters and Blacksmiths.	Rs. 4.50

[No. LWI(I)6(9) (ii), 59]

K. D. HAJELA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 3rd October 1959

S.O. 2223.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bird's Saunda Colliery and their workmen.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD

REFERENCE NO. 30 OF 1959

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Bird's Saunda Colliery, P.O. Bhurkhunda.

AND

Their workmen.

Dhanbad, dated the 21st September, 1959.

PRESENT:

Shri J. L. Sinha, Group Personnel Officer—for the employers.

Shri B. P. Lalla, Secretary, Saunda Colliery Mazdoor Sewa Sangh—for the workmen, in person.

NATURE: BILAR.

INDUSTRY: COAL.

Industry: Coal.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment by Order No. LR.II/2(22)/59, dated the 7th May, 1959 made in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 47), was pleased to refer to me for adjudication, the industrial dispute in respect of the matters specified in the following schedule to the award order:—

SCHEDULE

Having regard to the duties performed by Shri B. P. Lalla, Assistant Loading Clerk, whether the management of Bird's Saunda Colliery were justified in placing him, in clerical Grade III under the Award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) as modified by the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, if not, to what relief he is entitled and from what date?

2. The dispute concerns the gradation of B. P. Lalla, Assistant Loading Clerk, under the award dated 26th May, 1956 of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) as modified by the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal dated 29th January, 1957. Shri Lalla has been placed by the management in Grade III for Clerks, for which the pay scale awarded is Rs. 43—3—82, whilst he claims that he is entitled to Grade II for which the pay scale prescribed is Rs. 48—3—57—4—93.

3. The facts of the case are that Lalla joined the service in the Standard Colliery of this company about 15 years ago where he was working as a ration clerk. It is admitted that the Standard Colliery was closed in 1951 and his services were retrenched for which he was paid compensation of Rs. 219—6—0, being three months wages, on the basis fixed under an award of this Tribunal in an industrial dispute which was raised over the closure of that colliery. However, he was thereafter employed in Saunda Colliery as Ration Clerk. It is admitted that under Appendix XVI to the Majumdar Award, Ration Issue Clerks have by designation been placed in Grade III. Lalla at the hearing before me admitted that as Ration Clerk his duties were to issue rations in Saunda Colliery. It appears that in about August 1952 he was transferred as Assistant Loading Clerk in the Saunda Colliery. Lalla contends that he was appointed as an Assistant Loading Inspector which post he holds even now and he claims that in that capacity he is entitled to the scale of pay prescribed for Grade II clerks. It may be stated that there is no designation like Assistant Loading Inspector mentioned in Appendix XVI to the Majumdar Award but the designation there is that of Assistant Loading Clerks who are placed in Grade III, and the company's case is that Lalla is an Assistant Loading Clerk and performs the duties of that post. The main ground on which Lalla claims Grade II for clerical staff is that according to him his designation is Assistant Loading Inspector which is a higher post than that of an Assistant Loading Clerk, and in support he relies upon certain letters addressed by the management to him in which he has

been described as Assistant Loading Inspector. He particularly relies upon the letter dated 28th September, 1953 addressed by the manager of Saunda Colliery to him as Assistant Loading Inspector. As against this the management has produced its staff attendance register for the month of September, 1953 in which at item No. 23 Lalla has been shown as Assistant Loading Clerk (Exhibit E-1). The management has suggested that by inadvertence Lalla was addressed as Assistant Loading Inspector in some of the letters addressed to him, but that his real designation was Assistant Loading Clerk as appears from the registers and other records maintained by the company in the ordinary course of its business. I accept this contention of the management and I am satisfied that the real designation of Lalla was Assistant Loading Clerk and not Assistant Loading Inspector.

4. Lalla has next contended that considering the duties performed by him he is entitled to be placed in Grade II. In support of this contention he has relied upon an authorisation issued under the Mines Act 1952 dated 13th May, 1959 in which it is stated that he is to assist the Grade I Clerks at the depot end. But that authorisation describes Lalla as Clerk Grade III (Depot.). It is, therefore, clear that this authorisation cannot support Lalla's claim. He has also relied upon certain other letters and statements relating to gradation of staff by the Saunda Colliery but there is nothing in these records which can support his claim for being placed in Grade II.

5. After a careful consideration of the documents filed by the parties and the submissions made by them at the hearing on 17th September, 1959, I am satisfied that having regard to the duties performed by Lalla the management of the Saunda Colliery was justified in placing him in Grade III under the Award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) as modified by the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India and I answer the issue accordingly.

6. In the circumstances, Lalla is not entitled to any relief and I award accordingly.

7. No order as to costs.

DHANBAD, 21-9-59.

(Sd.) SALIM M. MERCHANT,

Presiding Officer,

Central Government Industrial Tribunal,
Dhanbad.

[No. LR II-2(22)/59.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 29th September 1959

S.O. 2224.—Whereas the dispute between the parties specified in the Schedule hereto annexed was referred to the Labour Court, Nagpur, consisting of Shri P. D. Vyas in the reference given in the said Schedule;

And whereas the services of Shri P. D. Vyas have ceased to be available;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 and clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes a Labour Court of which Shri M. K. Barkataki, B.L., shall be the Presiding Officer with headquarters at Dibrugarh, and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Labour Court.

SCHEDULE

Parties to the dispute	No. of reference	Date of reference
Assam Oil Company Limited, Digboi, and their workmen.	S. O. 1720	14-8-58

[No. F. LR II-24(1)/59.]

New Delhi, the 1st October, 1959.

S.O. 2225.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between Messrs. Tata Iron & Steel Company and their workmen employed in their collieries in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (a) Whether the management's action in withdrawing from their chaprasis and watchmen working in the colliery offices and also in the watch and ward department, the customary concession or privilege of working on Sundays and in thus effecting an adverse change in the usage, thereby causing financial loss in their earnings was justified?
- (b) If not, to what relief are the said workmen entitled and from what date?

[No. F. LR11-1(48)59.]

S.O. 2226.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Kurasia Colliery and their workmen represented by the Chhattisgarh Colliery Workers' Federation, Chirimiri (hereinafter referred to as the Union);

And whereas the said employers and the Union have under sub-section (1) of section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), referred the dispute to arbitration by an arbitration agreement and a copy of that agreement has been forwarded to the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 10-A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the said arbitration agreement.

'FORM 'C''

(See Rule 7)

AGREEMENT

[Under Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947]

NAME OF PARTIES

Representing Employers—Shri R. G. Mahendru, Assistant Superintendent of Collieries, Kurasia, National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Kurasia Colliery P.O., District Surguja (M.P.).

Representing Workmen—Shri R. L. Malviya, B.A., B.L., President, Chhattisgarh Colliery Workers' Federation, Chirimiri.

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following industrial dispute to the arbitration of

Shri W. V. Oak, Labour Commissioner, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Indore.

(i). Specific matters in dispute

The question of payment or non-payment of Wages for the suspension period of Sarvasree Sarwan Singh and Amla Rai, two workmen of Excavating Section of Kurasia Colliery, who were suspended for alleged misconduct.

(ii) Details of the parties to the dispute including the name and address of the establishment or undertaking involved

Shri R. G. Mahendru, Assistant Superintendent of Collieries, Kurasia, National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Kurasia Colliery P.O., District Surguja (M.P.).

(iii) Name of the Union, if any, representing the workmen in question:

The Chhattisgarh Colliery Workers' Federation, Chirimiri (Affiliated to I.N.T.U.C.).

(iv) Total No. of workmen employed in the undertaking affected:

About 200.

(v) Estimated number of workmen affected or likely to be affected by the Dispute:

Only Two.

We further agree that the majority decision of the arbitrators shall be binding on us:

Witnesses:

(1) M. K. Murugesan.

(2)

Signature of the Parties:

Sd./- R. G. MAHENDRU,

Representing employer.

Sd./- R. L. MALVIYA,

Representing workers.

[No. F. LR II-4(34) 59.]

PYARE LAL GUPTA, Under Secy.

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

New Delhi, the 1st October 1959.

S.O. 2227.—In pursuance of the provisions of Sub-Section (4) of Section 22 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, it is hereby notified that the Delhi Development Authority has replaced at the disposal of the Central Government the Nazul land measuring 5,656 sq. yds. described in the schedule below:—

SCHEDULE

Land measuring 5,656 sq. yds. situated in Darya Ganj, comprising of Khasra Nos. 121/92/55 and 119/91/55.

The above land is bounded as follows:—

North—Ghatta Masjid Road and Khasra No. 122/92.

South—Khasra No. 57 of Abadi Dch.

East—City Wall.

West—Khasra No. 123/93.

[No. L.2(14)49-A.]

S.O. 2228.—In pursuance of the provisions of Sub-Section (4) of Section 22 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, it is hereby notified that the Delhi Development Authority has replaced at the disposal of the Central Government the Nazul land described in the schedule below for allotment to the Jai Hind School Society for the construction of a middle school building.

SCHEDULE

Land measuring 1025 sq. yds. in Baghichi Allaaddin, Pahar Ganj Estate comprising of Khasra No. 1033/27-29 measuring 500 sq. yds. No. 1034/27-29 measuring 205 sq. yds. No. 1035/27-29 measuring 160 sq. yds. and No. 1036/27-29 measuring 160 sq. yds.

The above land is bounded as follows:—

North—Street.

South—Road.

East—Khasra No. 1037/27-29.

West—Mondhewala Road.

[No. L.2(22)/59.]

M. L. GUPTA, Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 3rd October 1959

S.O. 2229.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Sub-Section (2) of section 6 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) the Central Government hereby directs that the film entitled "Highway 301" produced by Warner Brothers Pictures, U.S.A., in respect of which 'U' certificate No. 839 dated the 20th March, 1951 was granted to Warner Brothers, First National Pictures Inc., Bombay, shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the whole of India.

[No. 9/20/59-FC.]

D. R. KHANNA, Under Secy.

